

Homework!!!

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Rules

- § Be respectful of your classmates and your surroundings.
 - Make sure not to leave trash behind.
- § Raise your hand before talking.
 - Do not wave or raise your hand when another student is speaking.
- § Do your homework as assigned throughout the week, not on the last day.
- § Come to class prepared – with materials.
- § Wear proper clothing
 - Girls: wear a head covering with appropriately covered clothing.
 - Boys: wear appropriately covered clothing.

Goals for this class

- ✎ Learn Salat with complete meaning.
- ✎ Importance of Prayer
- ✎ Learn Islamic manners and etiquette.
- ✎ Learn the Islamic Calendar with important dates and significances.
- ✎ Learn about various Prophets (Peace be upon Them)
- ✎ Learn basic Du'as.
- ✎ Memorize, learn, and review the following surahs with full understanding of meaning: Nas, Falaq, Ikhlas, Masad, Nasr, Kafiroun, Kawthar, Maoun, Quraysh, and Fil.
- ✎ Memorize, learn, and understand the importance of Ayat-Al-Kursi.
- ✎ Look in depth about Allah (God) (swt).
- ✎ Importance of being Muslim.
- ✎ Explore Hadith.
- ✎ Explore the three Abrahamic Religions.

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Review

“Let's Learn from the Holy Qur'an”

1. What are the Five pillars of Islam?

2. Describe each of the Five pillars

3. What does “La Illaha Illallah Muhammad dur Rasool lullah” mean?

4. Is it necessary for every Muslim to do all the five pillars?

5. What are the five books Muslims believe in and which is the final book that was sent down?

6. Who did Allah send the Quran down to and who did He send it through?

7. Where was the Quran revealed for the first time?

8. What was the first word of the Quran that was revealed?

9. How many years was the Quran revealed in Makkah? How many in Madina?

10. When the Quran was first being revealed to the people what four things did they write it on?

11. What is a person who knows the whole Quran by heart known of as?

12. Has the Quran ever been changed?

13. After good news we say?

14. List the steps of Wudu.

15. What does “A’uzu Billah Hee Mi–NashShaitan–Nir–Rajeem” mean?

16. What does “Bismillah Hir Rahman Nir Raheem” mean?

“The Life and sayings of Rasulullah (P.B.U.H.)”

1. What do we say when we read, say, or hear Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)’s name?

- a. Arabic. _____
- b. English. _____

2. Was Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) the last messenger of Allah?

3. What city was Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) born?

4. What were Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)’s parents names?

5. Who was Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)’s uncle?

6. Who did Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) marry?

7. How many children did Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) have? List as many names as you can remember.

8. Who did Allah (S.W.T) ask to teach everyone His words in the Qur'an?

9. When Allah asked Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) to go to Medina were the people nice to the Muslims? What were they called, in English and Arabic?

10. What were Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)'s favorite foods?

11. What were Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)'s favorite colors?

12. How old was Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) when he passed away and what city did he pass in?

13. When we hear about someone passing away what should we say in Arabic and what does it mean?

14. What are Hadith and Sunnah?

15. Name as many Hadith as you remember.

Prayer

Section 1

List the five prayers in order and the number of rak'ats with names (Fard Sunnah, Nafil, Witr)

a. Prayer: _____ Rak'ats with names: _____

b. Prayer: _____ Rak'at with names: _____

c. Prayer: _____ Rak'at with names: _____

d. Prayer: _____ Rak'at with names: _____

e. Prayer: _____ Rak'at with names: _____

Azan

Section 2

Write the Azan with meaning.

Azan: _____

Meaning: _____

Section 3

﴿ What is the intention for Fajr prayer when reading 2 rak'ats Fard?

Section 4

Match the meaning with the correct Arabic verse

Meaning of Sana

"Subhana kallah humma	You are Glorified, O Allah, and
wabi hamdika watabara	_____ Your Name is
kasmuka wata'ala jad-duka	_____ Your Majesty is
wala ilaha ghayruk"	_____, and none has the
	right to be _____ but you.

Surah Fatiha

- a. Master of the Day of Judgment.
- b. Not the path of those whom have earned your anger
- c. In the name of Allah the Beneficent the Merciful
- d. You alone do we worship You alone do we ask for help
- e. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds
- f. Guide us along the straight path
- g. Nor who go astray
- h. The path of those whom you have favored
- i. The Beneficent the Merciful

Answers

Bismillah Hir Rahman Nir Raheem
Alhamdul lil-lahi rab-bil 'alameen
Ar rahma nir-raheem
Maliki yawmid-deen
Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'een
Ihdinas siratal mustaqeem
Siratal Lazeena an'amta 'alayhim
Ghai-ril maghdubi 'alayhim
Walad dal-leen.

Surah Ikhlas

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. The eternal the absolute. | _____ 1. Qul hu wala hu Ahad. |
| b. Allah the one and only. | _____ 2. Allah hus samad. |
| c. There is none comparable to Him. | _____ 3. Lam yalid walum yulad. |
| d. Say: He is Allah, the One! | _____ 4. Walam ya kula hu kuffuwan ahad |

Section 5

1. What is the first thing you say when starting to pray?

2. What is the first thing you read once you have started your prayer?

3. What is the second thing you read in prayer?

4. What is the third thing you read in prayer?

5. What is it called when you go half way down in prayer?

6. Once you have gone half way down in prayer what do you say, how many times do you say it, and what does it mean?
 - a. What do you say: _____ How many times: _____
 - b. What does it mean: _____
7. Once you stand straight up after going half way down what do you say and what does it mean?
 - a. What do you say:

 - b. What does it mean:

8. When you go all the way down in prayer, what is it called in English and Arabic?

English. _____ Arabic. _____

9. When you are all the way down in prayer what do you say, how many times, and what does it mean?
- a. What do you say. _____ How many times.

- b. What does it mean. _____
10. When you are sitting in your second Rak'at what do you read? _____

Readings and Vocabulary

1. Tahajjud is _____.
2. Name the four gifts that Allah (SWT) gives us even if we do not ask for them.
- a. _____ b. _____
- c. _____ d. _____
3. What is Qasr Salat?

4. Which Salat does not have a sajda?

5. What does it mean when we say Allah (SWT) disciplines us? Do we get disciplined when we do something good or bad?

6. Is it okay to lie sometimes if it is about something that is not important?

7. What is Kaza Salat?

8. Are there different kinds of rewards when we do good deeds? If yes, what are they?

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We Are Muslims: *We have 'Iman*

Lesson 1

Objective of the Lesson.

If we want to know someone we need to know what he does and what he believes. As Muslim we do something and believe in something. The students will learn the few important requirements that make us Muslim

When we say we are Muslims, we should know why we are Muslims. As a Muslim what do we do? What do we believe in? As Muslims, we are required to have certain beliefs. Our belief is called 'Iman. For example we believe in the angels. It is also an 'Iman. There are other things we believe as Muslims. All the 'Iman together makes a system of faith. The system of faith is Islam. People who follow Islam are the Muslims.

As Muslims, we believe in the following points. These are the fundamental parts of our 'Iman.

Tawhid. This is the belief that Allah is only one. There is nothing in the world that can be his partner. He has no son, no daughter. He has no parents, no wife. He has no junior gods or senior gods.

Angels. We believe that angels exist and they are creations of Allah. We do not see them but they can see us. They follow the orders of Allah. They always glorify Allah. The angels have many other duties. They help the believers.

The books of Allah. We believe in the books of Allah. Before sending the Quran Muhammad (S) Allah sent many other books to other prophets. These books were the Tawrat, Zabur and Injil. There was also Suhuf or short guidance sent to some other Prophets.



Messengers of Allah: the messengers are the rasuls. We believe in all the messengers sent by Allah. We make no difference among them. These messengers came to guide their communities in the past. Every community received their own messenger. They came in different parts of the world. The names of all the messengers are not listed in the Qur'an. Muhammad (S) was the last messenger of Allah.

Akhirat: We believe in Akhirat. It means the Hereafter. Many things will happen during Akhirat. Our 'Iman tells us that the world will come to an end and all the dead people will rise up. Life in the Akhirat will last forever. Day of Judgement will be set up to reward us for our good deeds and punish those who did wrong. If we have faith and enough good deeds, we will go to Heaven.

All of us are Muslim because we have the same 'Iman. We may speak different languages, eat different foods and wear different clothing, but we are all Muslim. We maybe from different countries and different parts of the world. We may do different jobs and different businesses. But we are united. Our 'Iman binds us together.

Words that I learned today:

'Iman

Tawhid

Akhirat

Tawrat

Zabur

Suhuf

Homework-Lesson 1

1. Write one sentence about what you understand by the word 'Iman.

2. Circle **T** if the sentence is correct. Circle **F** if the sentence is false.

Tawhid means belief in the Unity of Allah	T	F
Muslims do not have to believe in Tawhid	T	F
Books of Allah include the Tawrat and the Qur'an	T	F
Names of all messengers are listed in the Qur'an	T	F
All messengers came only to one region in the world.	T	F

3. Mention two things that will take place during Akhirat.

(a) _____

(b) _____

4. Draw lines from Column A to Column to match the words in both the columns.

Column A

Akhirat

Tawhid

Zabur

'Iman

Column B

Faith

Book of Allah

Hereafter

One Allah

Objective of the Lesson.

One of Allah's most significant qualities is His mercy. Allah's mercy covers everything. Students will learn why Allah (swt) is so merciful and how His mercy benefits all of us.



One of the most beautiful names of Allah is **ar-Rahman**. It means the most-Kind or the most-merciful. This name tells us Allah is full of mercy and kindness towards everything.

Allah said that his mercy covers everything (6:12, 54). This means everything we see around us is an example of His mercy. The air, water, weather, plants, grass, trees, daylight-- everything is an example of Allah's mercy. Can you imagine what would have happened to us without fresh air? Similarly, can you imagine what would have happened to us if there was no daylight, no water, no plants, no animals, no sun, or no food?

Allah is so kind that he gives us many things as gifts. We do not have to do anything to earn these gifts. He gives these gifts on His own, without anybody asking for them. Even if we do sins, Allah still gives these things to us. All these things were there even before we were born.

الرَّحْمَنُ

In a Hadith, we learn that Prophet (S) said, "Allah has divided Mercy into one hundred parts, and He kept ninety-nine parts with Him and sent down one part to the earth, and because of that one single part, His creatures are merciful to each other."

Allah is so kind that He sends us guidance. Guidance is like a road

direction that tells us which way to go. If there was no guidance then we would have been lost.

Allah sent our prophet Muhammad (S) as a mercy to mankind (21:107). This is because Muhammad (S) taught the people about Allah's messages. Allah's messages are written down in the Qur'an. The Qur'an can guide everybody towards the Right Path. The Qur'an is thus a mercy for the people (10:57).

Allah sends rain as a mercy for us. Can you imagine what would have happened if there was no rain? The earth would have become a desert and all living plants and animals would have died.

When we do any sin Allah punishes us. The punishment is actually a mercy of Allah. The punishment is to correct our mistakes and make us good people. If we do one sin, the punishment is just one. The punishment is never more than the actual sin. This is also a mercy, because Allah does not punish us with ten punishments when the sin is only one. If we do one good act, the reward is much more than one good act. This is also because of Allah's mercy. He wants to give us more rewards for good things that we do.

Because Allah is so kind, He does not punish us the moment we do a sin. He gives us enough time so that we may realize our sins and seek forgiveness. If we promise never to do the same sin again, Allah will forgive the sin. He may forgive almost any sin we do. This is because he is full of mercy.

Words That I Learned Today		
Ar-Rahman	Mercy	Mankind

Homework-Lesson 2

1. Circle the letter T if the sentence is true, F if the sentence is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Allah's mercy covers everything. | T | F |
| b. Muhammad (S) was sent as a mercy for Mankind | T | F |
| c. When Allah created mercy, He gave away 99 parts of mercy and kept only one | T | F |
| d. For one sin, Allah punishes people with ten Punishments | T | F |

2. Mention three things that tell us rainfall is a mercy of Allah. Your answer should show how rainfall benefits people.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. Name four things that Allah sent as a mercy for everyone.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

4. Explain one thing about how Allah shows mercy even when He punishes people. _____

5. What did Allah send as a mercy to Muhammad (S)?

Why We Do Salat

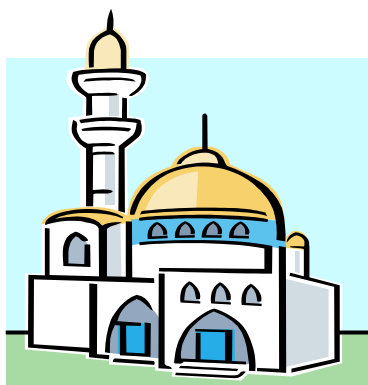
Lesson 3

Objective of the Lesson.

There has to be a reason why we are required to do salat. The students will learn the importance of salat and how doing salat makes us better Muslims.



All Muslims must do Salat five times a day. When children grow up, they should make salat regularly. Nobody should miss salat for any reason. If we are sick or on a journey, even then we have to do salat. If a sick person cannot pray standing, he or she should sit down and pray. If he cannot pray sitting then he should pray by lying down. A traveler may shorten his salat. Whatever may be the condition, salat must be done.



We do salat because Allah and Prophet Muhammad (S) told us to do it. There is a great value in doing salat. Salat makes us good Muslims. Before Islam came to Arabia, the people did salat in their own ways. Thousands of years back, Ibrahim (A) prayed to Allah to make Makkah the center for doing Salat.

Today we will learn some of the benefits of doing salat.

When we do Salat, we are talking directly to Allah. Therefore when we are doing salat we should not talk to others. We should not look sideways or laugh or smile. Salat helps us to come nearer to our Creator. If you talk to Allah five

times a day, it reminds us not to do any bad things. Regular and timely salat saves us from doing evil. By doing salat five times a day, we say thank you to Allah for all His gifts to us.

Salat reminds us of the time. It helps us become more organized in life. Just as you do not like a cluttered room, or a messy class or a dirty floor, so also you will not like a messy and unorganized life. When we do Salat on their own times, we become disciplined. With discipline, we become happy and peaceful. Salat helps reduce our bad feelings like anger or hatred.

Salat is good for our faith. When we do salat, we show that we believe in Allah. We do not do salat to show off. Salat has benefits in this world and more so in the Hereafter. Salat is a good way of earning rewards for the Hereafter. If we perform salat regularly Allah will forgive us and make us enter Heaven.



When we do salat in a group in masjid, we get the chance to meet other people. Praying together helps us enter Heaven. When we do salat in a group in masjid, we get the chance to meet other people. Praying together

helps us to make a better society. Jumu'ah prayer is a group salat. It cannot be done alone.

We should make it a point not to miss any salat. We should try our best to perform salat regularly and in a timely manner with utmost dedication. We should remember salat is a form of worship of our Creator. We should never forget or ignore worshipping Him.

Words that I learned today.			
Organized	~	Perform	~ Ignore

Homework Lesson 3

1. Mention the name of a prophet before Muhammad (S) who prayed to Allah to make Makkah as the center of doing salat.

2. Name three benefits of salat.

3. Circle the letter T if the sentence is correct, circle the letter F if the sentence is false.

If a person is sick or traveling, he should not do salat	T	F
Salat helps us in this life and in the Hereafter.	T	F
In salat, we talk to Allah directly.	T	F
If we do salat, we do more bad things.	T	F
Salat takes us away from our friends and family.	T	F

4. What is one salat that must be performed in a group, it cannot be done alone?

5. Mention how group salat helps us make a better society?

How Rasul (S) Treated Others

Lesson 4

Objective of the Lesson.

In this lesson the students will learn a few things about how the Prophet (S) treated his people. Many were his companions and many were his enemies. In a story format, this lesson follows the daily life of the Prophet (S)



Buckle up, boys and girls! We are riding a Time Machine that will take us across the ocean and over the mountains.

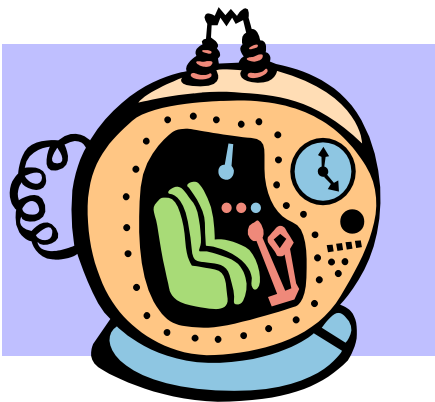
Let us imagine that this machine takes us back to the time of Muhammad (S) and takes us right to Madina. Let us imagine our time machine becomes invisible. We, the invisible kids, are now following the Prophet (S)!

A model person. if we could have really seen Him, we would see many people trying to follow the way Rasulullah (S) is living. This is because Rasulullah (S) is a model person.

(33:21) We ask who is a model person? A model person is a very good person, and that we should try to live the way he lives. Just as these people around him, we too should try to have the qualities of Muhammad (S). (3:32,132).

Would He love us? If we could follow Him around, we would see that he is smiling and playing with little kids of our age. We would see him being very kind to the orphans. (2:220, 93:9, 107:2). He was an orphan, too.

(93:6). An orphan is a child who has lost both their parents. When Muhammad (S) was a little boy, he had lost his mother. He never saw his father, as his father had passed away even before Muhammad (S) was born.



We would also see that he is very kind to the poor people (89:18).

Polite. Lucky our time machine moves fast. It is becoming too hard to keep up with Rasulullah (S). He is very busy! We see that he is telling people to lead a good life. He is inviting everyone to be a Muslim (3:36). Some people followed his good advice. We are surprised; some people would not listen to Him! Rasulullah (S) is worried for these people. Watch out, some of them became nasty. Would Rasulullah (S) be mad at these people? No, He is polite. He pardoned them and walked away (5:13). He was not afraid. We realized, by walking away he gave them a chance to think over.

Proud? Not Him! As we go to a gathering with Rasulullah (S) we see that Muslims highly respect him (33:6). This respect did not make him a proud man. He is a simple friendly person (25:7-8). We knew that He always thought of others. When Muslims faced great difficulty in Makkah, he sent them to Madina. After his people were safe, only then Rasulullah (S) came to Madina.

Wow, so many people! As we watch Him from our time machine, we see that many people are visiting Rasulullah (S). Some of them are not Muslims. Some people came to solve their problems. Some came to learn and talk about religion (3:158). We see that Rasulullah (S) speaks in a nice way, (16:125) and people like to listen to him. We see some non-Muslims came to argue, but he is still polite (29:46).

In his home. As we follow him through the day, we see that Rasulullah (S) takes out time for his family. He is a good father and a good husband. We see his daughter Fatima (R) is enjoying the company of her father (66:6). We see that Muhammad (S) loves and respects his wives and other family members (66:1-6).

Shh, it's night time. After the long day, we become sleepy in the time machine. The town of Madinah turns dark; the candles and the lamps are turned off. Through our sleepy eyes, we see that Rasulullah (S) is praying again. As the town sleeps, he keeps on praying. As our eyes are closing, we

see he and some of his followers are still praying to Allah (S) (73:1-9, 20).

Last few hours: when we woke up, we see that the time machine took us another 30 years back. It followed a group of travelers to a market. This place does not look like Madina! Oh, this Syria! The travelers gathered around Muhammad (S), who is a young businessman. Here nobody calls him Rasul or Nabi. We realize that he has not become a nabi yet. We watch people call him Al-Amin, the trustworthy (81:21). Sellers and buyers are flocking around him. They know he never cheats them.

We are back! The fuel in our Time Machine is running out. We came back to our time, to our homes. We saw that Rasulullah (S) had many good qualities. We should strive to behave with others the way He behaved.

Words that I learned today:

Time Machine	~	Model Person	~	Pardon	~	Al-Amin
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From Hadith

The Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "If you love the poor and bring them near you, then Allah will bring you near Him on the Day of Resurrection."

Homework Lesson 4

1. True or False

- a. The Prophet (S) did not like the orphans. _____
- b. The Prophet (S) was a model person, so
Everybody should strive to follow his examples _____
- c. When the Prophet (S) was six years old,
he lost his father. _____
- d. With the bad people, the Prophet (S) was polite. _____
- e. The Prophet (S) used to pray long hours
during the night _____

2. Mention four things you learned about how Prophet Muhammad (S) behaved with other people.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

3. When people came to talk to the Prophet (S), how did he speak to them?

4. How did the Prophet (S) treat his daughter and wives?

Objective of the Lesson.

In this lesson the students will learn about two prophets Ismail and Ishaq (A) –from their birth to their contribution to the future generations.



Thousands of years back prophet Ibrahim (A) lived in Iraq, Egypt and parts of Arabia. Time passed and he became old, but still he did not have any children born to him. A long time back, he had prayed to Allah to give him a son. He did not lose his patience. He believed one day Allah would give him a good son.

His Wife was **Sarah**. She felt sad because they had no children. She told Ibrahim A() to marry a lady by the name of **Hajar**. After Ibrahim (A) married Hajar, a son was born to them. His name was **Ismail**. A few years later Ibrahim's first wife Sarah gave birth to a son. They named him Ishaq (A).



One day, Ibrahim (A) decided to settle Ismail and Hajar in a different place, away from Egypt. He traveled far away with his family until he reached a place called **Bakkah** in Arabia. His mind told him Makkah was the place where Allah wanted Ismail to grow up.

The place was rocky with no crops and nobody around. Bakkah had one thing special – there was a broken house made of stones. This was the first house built by prophet Adam (A) to

worship Allah. Ibrahim (A) settled his family there and prayed to Allah to make the place the center of worshipping one Allah. Later, the place Bakkah became known as Makkah.

After Ibrahim (A) left the place, Hajar was alone with her baby son Ismail. He cried for water, but Hajar had none. She ran between two hills, named **Safa** and **Marwah**, looking for water. She was tired and exhausted. When she returned to her son, she

was surprised to find a spring of water at the feet of baby Ismail. With this water she fed Ismail. This spring of water is known as **Zamzam**.

When Ismail grew up, Ibrahim (A) rebuilt the broken house of stones with his help. This is the Ka'bah.

When Ismail was a young boy, Ibrahim (A) told him about a dream. In the dream he was sacrificing his son for Allah.

Young Ismail was not afraid. He said he was ready to sacrifice and the son prepared for the sacrifice. It was a big test for both of them. Then Allah told them that their intention to sacrifice was good enough. Allah told them to sacrifice a lam. Every year during **Eid al-Adha**, we sacrifice an animal to remember the great sacrifice of Ibrahim (A) and Ismail.

Allah selected both Ismail and Ishaq (A) to become prophets. Both were good people. The children of Ishaq (A) and their children became prophets. Muhammad (S) was from the children of Ismail.

Words that I learned today:

Sarah ~ Hajar ~ Bakkah ~ Safa ~ Marwah ~ Zamzam ~ Eid al-Adha



Homework Lesson 5

1. Who was the mother of Ismail (A)?

2. What was the place where Ibrahim (A) took his family to settle?

3. What did Ibrahim (A) and Ismail build together?

4. Match the following by drawing lines from column A to column B.

Column A

Sarah

Zamzam

Ka'bah

Safa and marwah

Column B

Fountain

Stone house

Two hills

Ishaq

5. Who was the prophet from the children of Ismail?

Dawud (A): A Prophet of Allah

Lesson 6

Objective of the Lesson.

The life and mission of prophet Dawud (A) is fascinating. The students will learn how Dawud became the king. They will also read a short summary about the major achievements of the prophet.



Thousands of years back a powerful king lived near Arabia. His name was Dawud (A). He was a prophet of Allah.

Dawud (A) started his early life as a simple person. He worked for a king named Talut (Saul). The king was preparing his army to fight the mighty enemies. The enemies used to torture them, kill their people and loot their belongings.

Among the enemy there was a man named Goliath or Jalut. Everybody was scared to fight with Jalut because he could kill people with one swing of his sword. King Talut asked his soldiers to challenge Jalut. But nobody came forward. King Talut offered big rewards to anyone who would defeat Jalut. Yet nobody came forward.



Then young Dawud (A) came forward. The enemies laughed when they saw this little boy. Dawud (A) knew that Jalut was strong, but he knew Allah was with the good people. Dawud (A) prayed to Allah to make his feet strong.

“Rabbana afrigh ‘alayna sabraan wa thabbit

aqdamana wa ansurna ‘ala-l qawmil kafirin”

Meaning: “Our Lord! Pour out constancy on us and make our steps

firm. Help us against those that reject faith." (22:250)

Dawud (A) was good at shooting pebbles from his sling. Before Jalut could realize what was happening, Dawud (A) started shooting pebbles from his sling. The pebbles shot out at the speed of bullets and hit Jalut all over his face. Jalut fell down on the ground, and died. The army of Talut chased away the enemies. King Talut rewarded Dawud (A). After Talut died, Dawud (A) became the king.

Alla sent a diving book named the **Zabur** to Dawud (A). This book is now lost. Parts of the Zabur are now in the Bible.

Dawud (A) was a very skillful person. He learned melting iron and used the iron to build shields for his army. He knew the language of the birds. His army had many birds. They used to carry messages from the battlefield to the king. When Dawud (A) used to sing songs in praise of Allah, entire mountains would echo the songs.

Dawud (A) was known for his fair judgment. Once some sheep of a shepherd destroyed the crops of a farmer. Dawud (A) gave judgment to solve their problems. Dawud (A) had a son named Sulaiman (A). When Dawud (A) died, Sulaiman (A) became the king. Allah made Sulaiman (A) a prophet.

Words that I learned today:

Talut ~ Saul ~ Jalut ~ Sling ~ Zabur

Homework-Lesson 6

1. Why did the army of King Talut not want to fight with Jalut?

2. What was the name of the book Allah revealed to Dawud (A)?

3. How did Dawud (A) kill the mighty monster Jalut?

4. Dawud (A) was good at many things. Name three things he was good at.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

5. Draw lines from Column A to Column to match the words in both the columns.

Column A

Zabur

Jalut

Copper

Sulaiman

Talut

Column B

Shield

Monster

Prophet

Book

King

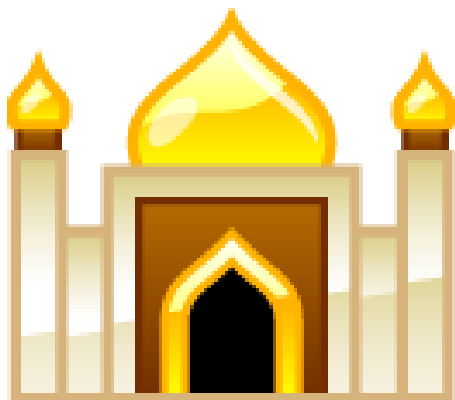
Objective of the Lesson.

This lesson provides a short summary of the life and mission of Prophet ‘Isa (A).



Prophet ‘Isa (A) was born about 600 years before Muhammad (S). He came as a prophet to the followers of Musa (A). They were known as **Bani** Israel or the Children of Israel. ‘Isa (A) was a prophet only for Bani Israel, while Muhammad (S) is the prophet for the whole world. Today the followers of ‘Isa (A) is now known as the Christians.

Maryam was the mother of ‘Isa (A). She was a pious woman. When Maryam was a young woman, Allah (swt) sent her a message about the birth of a son. She was surprised because she was not married. Allah (swt) said that even then a son would be born to her. Allah (swt) rewarded her with a pious son ‘Isa (A).



The people never took their prophets easily. They were rude and mean with the prophets. Many people from the Quraish were against Muhammad (S); the people were against Ibrahim (A); the people and the king were mean with Musa (A). With ‘Isa (A) too, the people were mean. They refused to listen to him; even the elders were against him. They taunted him. He explained to them that he was a nabi, and that he had received the Scripture from Allah (swt). He said that doing salat and paying zakat were must for him.

Allah (swt) sent a scripture to ‘Isa (A). The name of the scripture is the Injil. ‘Isa (A) confirmed the teachings of the **Tawrat**. Both the Tawrat and the Injil contained guidance for the Israelites. ‘Isa (A) even told that Muhammad (S) would come as the prophet for mankind.

‘Isa (A) is not a son of God. Allah never had a son or a daughter. Allah (swt) said that he cannot have a child since He has no wife. Allah (swt) created all of us, including the prophets. Allah (swt) did not give birth to any prophet. He is not the father of any person.

The people of ‘Isa (A) planned to kill him. We learned earlier that the Quraish tried several times to kill Muhammad (S), and had battles against him. Allah (swt) protected him from being killed. Pharaoh planned to kill Musa (A) when he was a newborn baby. Similarly, the people of ‘Isa tried to kill him by putting him on a cross. These people failed. They could not kill ‘Isa (A). They could not **crucify** him.

‘Isa (A) always asked the people to worship one Allah (swt). As with all other prophets, ‘Isa (A) also showed the right path. As with all other prophets, Allah (swt) blessed ‘Isa (A). The Qur’an mentions ‘Isa (A) as the Masih or the blessed one.

Words that I learned today:

Bani Israel ~ Injil ~ Tawrat ~ Crucify ~ Masih

Homework-Lesson 7

1. Who was the mother of 'Isa (A)?

2. What was the name of the book Allah sent to Isa (A)?

3. The Qur'an mentions 'Isa (A) by another name. What is the name and what is the meaning of the name?

Name: _____

Meaning: _____

4. The people of 'Isa (A) wanted to kill him. The Quran says they failed.
What are the two things the people could not do to him?

(a) _____

(b) _____

5. What were the two duties that 'Isa (A) said were a must for him?

(a) _____

(b) _____

Objective of the Lesson.

The teachings of the Quran and the Prophet (S) encourage us to be kind with others. This lesson tells us why being kind to others is a good value.



Kindness is an important quality for believers.

Islam encourages everybody to show kindness towards each other and also towards animals. It is a quality that all Muslims should have.

Allah is very kind. One of his most beautiful names is **Al Karim** which means the kind. Two of His other names are **Ar-Rahman** and **ar-Rahim** means the most-Kind and the most-merciful. If Allah was not kind He could not be most-rewarding.

Sometimes we wonder how we can be kind to others. Is being nice to others equal to being kind? Kindness is much more than being nice. Kindness means to bring “action” to being nice.



You can be nice when you smile at someone. But if that person is hurt and screaming for help, a simple smile will not help. You will need to do “action.” Kindness is when you actually go and help the person. You can be a nice person and yet never feed the hungry, never help the poor, never give charity, never visit the sick. You become kind only when you start “doing” good deeds.

The first step for becoming kind to others is becoming nice to others. For example, when you smile at someone, you

show you are friendly and gentle. The examples of the Prophet (S) shows he wanted us to be kind.

Sometimes we make mistakes. Allah (swt) may become unhappy at our bad work. If we make tawbah, which means we say sorry, then Allah (swt) forgives us because He is most kind. Once we say sorry, we should not repeat the same mistake.

We can be kind if we speak politely, even if we are talking to a person who is as bad as Pharaoh.

Rasulullah (S) was very kind. He told others to forgive the non-Muslims. Many people became Muslim because Muhammad (S) was forgiving and gentle in speech. When we forgive, we make more friends.

In a Hadith, it is reported that the Prophet (S) said, "Be kind to people whether they deserve your kindness or not. If your kindness reaches one who needs it, then it is good for you; if your kindness reaches one who does not need it, then take joy in your kindness."

All the prophets were kind. Ibrahim (A) was always gentle and forgiving. He was kind to his father even though his father did not like him. Yusuf (A) was kind to his stepbrothers who were not good with him at all. Prophet Yahya was very kind and good with his parents.

Kindness and forgiveness go together. When we forgive a person, we should try to forget that he had made a mistake. If we remember the mistake, then we have not truly forgiven. When we are kind and forgive, Allah (swt) rewards us.

Words that I learned today:

Encourages ~ Action ~ Tawbah ~ Forgiveness

Homework-Lesson 8

1. How is kindness different from being nice?

2. Sometimes kindness goes together with another form of good deeds. What is the good deed that goes together with kindness?

3. Which prophet was kind to his father even though his father was not kind to him?

4. Name three prophets who were kind to others. Use the names mentioned in the lesson.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

Objective of the Lesson.

Allah is very forgiving. Allah forgives our sins and wipes them off if we pray to Him. Allah wants us to have the quality to forgive people. This lesson teaches us when and how we can forgive people.



Faaris snatched a soccer ball from his friend Asif. At first, Asif became sad. Then he was angry. After some time, Asif gave up his anger and forgave Faaris. Forgiveness is when we do not keep bad feelings in our mind. Forgiveness is to treat someone nicely even if the person is not nice to us.

We all get angry sometimes. It is better to control our anger. We should not be very angry at someone. Allah (swt) loves those who do not become very angry (3:134). Forgiveness is the best way not to be angry at someone (42:37).



Sometimes we make mistakes. Allah (swt) may become unhappy at our bad work. If we make tawbah, then Allah (swt) forgives us as He is most kind. Tawbah means to turn back from bad work and to say sorry to Allah. Once we say sorry, we should not repeat the same mistake. Sometimes we are not sure when we make a mistake. So we should always make tawbah, and ask Allah (swt) to forgive us (40:55).

In the Quran Allah says He will forgive any sin except the sin of associating with Him. This sin is called **shirk**. Allah is one and only. If

someone believes there is more than one God, and worships those gods, then such a sin of shirk will not be forgiven. We should be very careful and worship only one Allah.

Forgiveness is a type of gift we can give to ourselves. When we forgive we get rid of anger and the burden of pain in our mind. A long time back, the Makkan people were enemies of the Prophet (S) they wanted to kill him and they fought many battles against him. When the Prophet (S) conquered Makkah, he could have easily punished the enemies but he simply forgave everybody. The power of forgiveness is much more than the power of revenge..

Once the Prophet (S) went to a town named Ta'if to teach the message of Islam. The people of Ta'if did not want to hear him. They mistreated the Prophet (S), abused him and even threw stones at him. He ran out of Ta'if, hurt and bleeding. When he took shelter under a tree, angel Jibril came to him and told him that if the Prophet (S) wanted, the angel would destroy Ta'if. But the Prophet chose to forgive the people. He prayed to Allah to save the people of Ta'if because they did not know what they were doing.

Remember, forgiveness does not happen on its own, you must choose to forgive. When you choose to forgive you choose to live in the present and the future, instead of remembering the past. When the Prophet (S) forgave the people of Ta'if, he chose to live in the present and forget the past.

When we forgive a person, we should try to forget that he had made a mistake (24:22). If we keep on remembering the mistake, then we have not truly forgiven. When we are kind and forgive others who may have hurt us, Allah (swt) rewards us (42:40).

When you say **Astaghfiru-Allah**, you are seeking forgiveness of Allah. Astaghfiru-Allah means "I ask forgiveness from Allah."

Words that I learned today:

Forgiveness ~ Shirk ~ Tawbah ~ Astaghfiru-Allah

Homework-Lesson 9

1. What is forgiveness?

2. What is Tawbah?

3. Find an English translation of the Quran and look up Surah 9. What is the title or name of this Surah?

4. What sin will Allah never forgive?

5. When you say Astaghfiru-Allah, what do you mean? Write the meaning.

6. Circle T for True or F for False.

- a. Many people became Muslim because Rasulullah (S) was a kind person T/F

- b. After we make tawbah, it is okay to do the same bad thing again and again. T/F
- c. The prophet (S) wanted Jibril to destroy the town of Ta'if because the people of the town hurt him. T/F

Good Deeds: *A Duty of the Believers*

Lesson 10

Objective of the Lesson.

Doing good deeds makes us good Muslim. Belief in Islam is not enough; we must also do good deeds. This lesson shows why we should always do good deeds.



The meaning of the word “deed” is action or conduct. Good deeds mean good conduct or good action. In Islam good deeds are always encouraged. The Quran has mentioned many good deeds by name. For example, zakat is a good deed, **sadaqah** is a good deed, and respecting parents is a good deed. Even knocking on the door before entering someone’s house is a good deed. Speaking in a mild voice is a good deed.

The Quran says those who believe and do good deeds will go to heaven (16:30). If we do not do any good deeds, we will not get any reward from Allah. Islam wants us to believe and prove that we truly believe. Good deeds prove that we are true believers.



On the Day of Judgment, our good and bad deeds will be weighed in a **balance** (7:8). If the load of good deeds is heavy, then we will get reward from Allah. If the load of good deeds is light then we will suffer. The more good deeds we do, the more will be our rewards. Sometimes our mind tells us to do a bad deed. But not doing the bad deed is also a good deed. Therefore, if we stop doing bad deeds, our load of good deeds increases. Doing one good deed will not be enough. Doing good deeds once a month or once a year will not be enough. We have to do good deeds all the time.

Shaitan whispers in our mind not to do good deeds; he makes us believe bad deeds are fun and good deeds are boring. Shaitan is our enemy (17:53). If we listen to his whispering in our mind, then we will invite trouble.

Some good deeds can be done for others and some for ourselves doing good to ourselves mean we should do such things that benefit us. For example, taking a shower, trimming our nails, keeping good hygiene are examples of doing good to ourselves. Studying for tests is a good deed. Doing salat is a good deed for us. Similarly when we fast it is for our own good.

We are also required to do good things for others. Whatever we do, we should think if our action will hurt someone or damage something. Zakat and sadaqah are given to the poor to help them. It is an example of doing good to others. We should be to our neighbor, good to the community, and to the nation. We are also required to do good to the **environment** and to the animals.

All the prophets did good deeds all their lives. Our prophet Muhammad (S) always did good deeds. A bad person used to throw trash in his backyard. The Prophet (S) used to clean the trash without complaining. What the prophet (S) did was a good deed, but what the other man did was a bad deed.

Words that I learned today:

Conduct ~ Sadaqah ~ Balance ~ Hygiene ~ Environment

Homework-Lesson 10

1. On the Day of Judgment what will be used to measure how much are our good and bad deeds?

2. Five three examples of good deeds you have done last week.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

3. As a Muslim we do many good deeds to help others. Mention two things that help others.

A. _____

B. _____

4. From the jumbled words find a meaningful word. These words were used in the lesson.

KZATA: _____

EDES: _____

GYEEIHN: _____

REDWAR: _____

Cleanliness: *A Quality of the Believers*

Lesson 11

Objective of the Lesson:

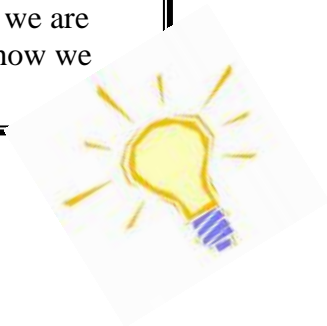
One of the important teachings of Islam is to be clean. We can be clean physically but we are also required to keep our mind clean. This lesson discusses the importance of cleanliness and how we can keep ourselves clean.

Cleanliness or Tahara is an important part of our faith. One of the main purposes of cleanliness is to maintain good hygiene. Maintaining cleanliness is also a requirement of our worship (4:6). We are required to perform salat five times a day. Salat is a form of worshipping our Creator. When we approach our Creator, we should be clean. Therefore before each prayer we do wudu (5:6).

Wudu is the most common form of cleaning ourselves. Wudu is so important that Allah has clearly told us the steps of

wudu in the Quran. Without formally cleaning certain parts of our body we cannot worship Allah. The purpose of wudu is both **physical cleaning** and **spiritual cleaning**. Spiritual cleaning means we prepare and clean our mind before we go for salat.

Sometimes doing wudu alone will not clean our body. Our body may be impure for many reasons. In that case we should take a full shower to cleanse



ourselves. In Islam it is called **ghusl**. Prophet (S) taught us how to do a complete ghusl.

If the water is scarce or dirty, we are still required to cleanse ourselves—but not with the dirty water. Similarly if we are sick and cannot touch water, we still have to clean ourselves by a different method. We can cleanse ourselves by doing **tayammum**. It is called dry wudu. In dry wudu, a person touches dry soil or dry wall and rubs his face and hands, as if he or she is doing wudu, but without water. The purpose is to spiritually clean our body. If water is available, we should not do tayammum.

We are not supposed to touch the Quran if we are not clean. Along with physical cleanliness, Islam wants us to clean our wealth and our soul. We clean our wealth by giving zakat. It is a small part of our extra money that we pay to the poor. The poor have a right on this money. When we give them their share, Allah purifies the rest of the money that we are left with.

We cleanse our soul by doing salat. Every year we also cleanse **our souls** by fasting in the month of Ramadan. In a Hadith, it is narrated that whoever fasts in the month of Ramadan, his previous sins are forgiven. Thus fasting cleanses our soul. The annual pilgrimage to Makkah also cleanses our soul. If Hajj is accepted, the person returns as if he or she is a newborn—without any sin. Performance of Hajj wipes out all previous sins.

Words that I learned today:

Tahara ~ Physical Cleaning ~ Spiritual Cleaning ~ Ghusl ~ Tayammum

H

Homework-Lesson 11

1. Your friend Jabeer is very sick. The doctor told him not to touch water. He wants to do Salat. What form of Wudu can he do?

2. What are the three forms of cleaning our body:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

3. How do we purify our surplus money?

4. From the jumbled words find a meaningful word. These words were used in the lesson.

SHGUL: _____

DUUW: _____

ACNEL: _____

5. Circle **T** if the sentence is true or **F** if the sentence is false.

a. If our body becomes very dirty, we can do Tayammum. T/F

- b. By fasting in the month of Ramadan we cleanse our soul. T/F
- c. Allah has given clear steps of wudu in the Quran. T/F
- d. Before touching the Quran we must always do ghusl. T/F
- e. I am feeling lazy to do wudu, therefore I can do tayammum. T/F

The Right Path: *The Straight Path*

Lesson 12

Objective of the Lesson:

The right path is the path loved by Allah. He says we should always follow the right path. This lesson discusses what is the right path and how we can know which path is the right path and how to follow the path.



The **Right Path** is not a path of gravel, rocks or concrete that we can walk, ride or drive. It is not an imaginary path either. This path is the path of good Muslims. All of us should walk on this path. This path shows us how to live our life. The reason it is mentioned as a path is because it takes us to a good finish or end.

If we live a good life, we are walking on the right path and we will reach a good place. If we live a bad life, we are walking on the wrong path and we will reach a bad place. Everything we do in this life will determine if we are walking on the right path.

Allah told us to walk on the right path. He has shown us which path is the right path. In the past Allah sent many prophets so they could show the right path to the people. Allah sent Prophet Muhammad (S) to show us



the right path. Muhammad (S) himself walked on the right path taught by Allah. Through his examples Muhammad (S) showed all of us how to walk on the right path. His examples are called the **Sunnah**. The right path is made clear from the wrong path. Nobody can say they did not see the right path and took a wrong turn. All the past prophets walked on the right path. All the good believers walked on the right path. This path was tested by the past prophets and good believers. From their experience we know the path will take us to the best things in life and in the life after death. Allah always rewards those who walk on the right path.

The right path is also the **straight path**. Allah wants us to walk on the straight path. A straight, right path does not have any danger or bad people on it. Only good people walk on the straight, right path. If we walk on this path there is less chance that we will skid off. A straight, right path is also the easiest path.

The right path is also a **balanced path**. A balanced path does not take us to any extreme directions. In Islam we have to maintain balance in everything we do. Excess of anything is bad.

If we always follow the teachings of the Prophet (S) we cannot go towards the wrong path. If we follow the Qur'an, Allah will inspire us to follow the right path.

Everyday, we recite Surah Fatiha in our Salat. In Surah Fatiha, we pray to Allah to guide us on the straight path. This path is a balanced path and it carries blessings and rewards of Allah. The right path can lead us to a good finish or end which is Heaven, Insha Allah.

Words that I learned today:

Right path ~ Sunnah ~ Straight Path ~ Balanced Path

Homework-Lesson 12

1. Every day, we recite a surah asking Allah to show us the right path. What is the name of this surah?

2. Circle T if the sentence is correct. Circle F if the sentence is false.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> The right path is made clearly visible from the wrong path | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> Only a few prophets walked on the right path | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> The right path is also a balanced and straight path. | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> The right path is an imaginary path, there we cannot follow it | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> If we want to go to Heaven, we should avoid the right path | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> A right, straight path is also the easiest path | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> Too much of anything is good | T | F |
| <input type="radio"/> The Quran and Sunnah are unclear about the right path | T | F |

3. Where will the right path lead us?

4. How can we know which path is the right path?

Muslim Family

Lesson 13

Objective of the Lesson.

This lesson discusses some of the characteristics of an ideal Muslim family. Students will learn what the Muslim family does on a daily basis and what makes them good Muslims.



A Muslim Family is similar to many other families in the country. They do many things that other families do. At the same time, a Muslim family does many things that a non-Muslim family does not do. Let us see what a typical Muslim family is and what they do.

Family in Islam. In Islam, a family starts only when a man marries a woman. Unless a man and woman get married, they cannot form a family. Students who live in a dorm are not a family. They may have good feelings like a family, they may eat together in a cafeteria and play together, but they are not a real family.

In a family, if the father dies and the mother lives with her children, it is still a family because the mother and the father were married together and they started a family.

A man and woman, if they are not related and are not married, cannot be a family.

Closely knit family. A Muslim family is a closely knit family. This means that they are close to each other during good and bad times. The parents, the children, and other members of the family have close bonds with each



other. If one person suffers, everybody else feels it. They do many things together. For example: they can make salat together, read Quran together, and even eat and play games together.

Family Values: Muslims respect family values. We learn family values from the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet (S). A Muslim family should strive not to do things that are not allowed in Islam. One of the values of a Muslim family is to educate their children about Islam and the world.

Respecting each other: In a Muslim family, each member should learn to respect the all the other members of the family. All brothers and sisters are different, and they like different things. In a family we live by respecting the likings and disliking of everyone. We do not hate each other.

Muslim Families share: A good Muslim family should love to share with each other. When people learn to share, they learn to care for each other. Those who do not learn about sharing become selfish. Islam teaches us to share. When we live in a family, we learn how to live with people who are similar yet different.

Attachment grows: A Muslim family feels strong attachment with the members of the family. The children learn to respect and love their parents and grandparents. They also love their uncles and aunts. The parents love and care for their children. Such love and respect lasts a lifetime. A Muslim family should also respect other Muslim families; along with non-Muslim ones. Our Prophet (S) had a large family. He lived happily with all the members of his family. We can learn about family values from the family of Prophet Muhammad (S).

Words that I learned today:
Closely knit family ~ Selfish ~ Attachment

Homework-Lesson 13

1. In Islam, when can a man and a woman form a family?

2. Circle T if the sentence is correct. Circle F if the sentence is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ In a Muslim family, the children learn to respect and love their parents and other family members | T | F |
| ☐ A Muslim family learns family values from TV. | T | F |
| ☐ In a Muslim family, a brother does not care about his sister. | T | F |
| ☐ In a Muslim family, we aren't happy to see grandparents. | T | F |
| ☐ One of the values of a Muslim family is to educate their kids | T | F |

3. Why are students living in a dorm not a "family"?

4. Based on what you learned in the lesson, mention three values that all Muslim families need to show?

- A) _____
- B) _____
- C) _____

Objective of the Lesson.

Islam requires us to show patience and perseverance. The students will learn the importance of perseverance as a main quality of true believers.

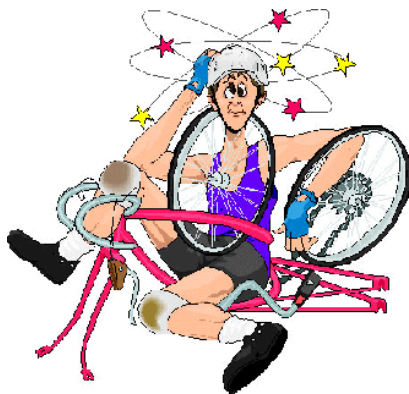


Perseverance means you do not give up until you get a work done. In Arabic, it is called **sabr**.

Sometimes you do sabr to see a bad situation become better automatically. This type of sabr is **patience**. Another type of sabr is when you need to work hard to change a bad situation. Such sabr is **Perseverance**.

For example, when winter comes you can only do sabr to end the cold weather. You are being patient. You cannot do anything to bring the spring season earlier. But when you need to improve your grades in school, you cannot sit down idle—you will have to work hard. You must persevere.

If you want to learn how to ride a bike, you will need sabr. You have to try several times. You may fall a few times. If you do not give up and have patience, you will one day learn how to ride.



Amina and Asmah are two friends. Together, they were trying to memorize a surah. Amina gave up after five minutes. Asmah kept on trying. She mixed up a few words in the beginning and forgot one ayah. But she did not give-up, she kept

practicing. Within a few hours Asmah had memorized the complete surah. She had sabr to learn the surah.

All the prophets had difficult jobs. They showed us how to have sabr in difficulty. Their job was to tell people about Allah (swt), and to ask people to do good work. Many people did not like the prophets. Even then the prophets had sabr and went on telling the people to be good. Allah (swt) rewarded the prophets for their sabr.

Prophet Yusuf (A) was a little boy when he was raised in a different family in Egypt. Even as a young boy, he kept on doing good work. He worked hard and remained honest. His sabr brought him good rewards. When he grew up, he became an important officer in the country.

Prophet Muhammad (S) also did not give up his difficult duty. His duty was to deliver Allah's messages to the people. Many people did not listen to him. In Makkah, the people were so mean to him that he had to go away to Madina. While in Madina, he was attacked several times. Yet Muhammad (S) did not give up. He continued his sabr. He kept on delivering Allah's messages. Slowly more and more people started to become Muslim. Later, many people from Makkah also became Muslim!

The Qur'an has a short surah named Al-'Asr. In this surah, Allah (swt) tells us that people become successful if they have sabr. This is Allah's promise which is always true (30:60)

Words that I learned today.

Sabr ~ Perseverance ~ Patience ~ Project

from Hadith

The Prophet Muhammad (S) said: "No one can be given a blessing better and greater than patience."

Homework–Lesson 14

1. In Islam, when can a man and a woman form a family?

2. Circle T if the sentence is true. Circle F if the sentence is false.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> All Prophets had sabr | T | F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> We should give up reading if we cannot read a book | T | F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> If a project becomes hard, we can give up doing it | T | F |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sabr means a type of fruit | T | F |

3. What is the name of the short surah in the Qur'an that tells us about sabr?

4. Which type of sabr requires us to do hard work until the difficulty goes away?

Punctuality: *Doing things on Time*

Lesson 15

Objective of the Lesson.

Timeliness is an important value of Islam. We often ignore the need of being timely in many things we do in life. In this lesson students will learn why Allah encourages us to be punctual in life.



Whenever we do something on time it indicates that we are **punctual**. Punctuality means doing things on time. When we arrive to school on time, we are punctual. If we do not come on time then we are **tardy** or late. Nobody likes if a person is not punctual. If you asked your friends to come at 4:00 o'clock to play basketball and he shows up at 4:30, he is not punctual.

Islam encourages us to do things on time. Many of our religious duties require us to be punctual.

For example, salat and fasting have to be done on time. In the Qur'an Allah told us to do salat on time (4:103).



In the month of Ramadan, the time of fasting is decided by the timing of daylight. In the past, people did not have clocks. They used to decide the time based on the position of the sun. Allah said fasting should begin very early in the morning (2:187) we break our fast when the sun sets. We cannot say we will start fasting from midday until midnight. Such fasting will not be accepted by Allah. This is because fasting has to be done on its proper time.

If we cannot do salat on time or for any reason, we are allowed to do it as soon as we get time. Islamic rules are not hard. Islam is open to our comfort and discomfort. There are rules as to when and how do the missed salat. But we should not make it a practice to miss a salat and do it later.

Punctuality teaches us to be responsible. You are responsible to do salat on time. Responsibility and punctuality makes us good human beings. Punctuality is not only a duty; it is also a part of good manners. If you are punctual, you do your homework on time. A punctual kid has time for games and studies. He finishes his games on time, and starts his studies on time.

Punctuality shows that you care. When someone invites you and you show up on time, it indicates that you care about others. Punctuality also shows that you respect others. If you show respect you also earn respect.

If someone asks you how to be on time, the answer is actually very simple. Plan to be early and start out early. Plan to arrive ten minutes before any event begins.

Words that I learned today:

Punctuality ~ Tardy ~ Responsibility

Homework-Lesson 15

1. Check a salat calendar, and then write down the timings for each of the five salats.

Fajr _____

Dhuhr _____

'Asr _____

Maghrib _____

'Isha _____

2. What is the time for Jum'ah prayer at your masjid?

3. Islam has five pillars. Mention two pillars that require us to fulfill them in punctual manner.

A) _____

B _____

4. From the jumbled words find a meaningful word. These words were used

in the lesson.

DYATR _____

ASATL _____

LALHA _____

MITE _____

Jinn

Lesson 16

Objective of the Lesson.

Jinns are a type of Allah's creatures. We cannot see them because they are invisible beings. This lesson summarizes some of the basic concepts of Jinn.



We know that Allah (swt) created everything in the universe. We also learned that Allah (swt) created the angels. Today, we will learn about another creation of Allah (swt). This creation is *Jinn*. They are some creatures that remain hidden. They remain invisible from us. Just because they are invisible, it does not mean they do not exist. Since they are invisible to us, we do not know their shape, form or color.

Both the Qur'an and Hadith mention how jinn were created. In the Qur'an Allah says jinn were created from smokeless flame of fire (15:27). Human beings were created from clay. The Prophet (S) said the angels were created from light and the jinn from



smokeless fire. Because the jinn were created from fire, their nature is angry and hot tempered. The Jinn were created before the creation of human beings (15:27).

Human beings and jinn have many similarities. Like humans, the jinn too worship Allah and follow the truth. In the Qur'an Allah says He created mankind and the jinn to worship Him (51:56). The jinn have some qualities like human beings. They are intelligent. They have freedom to choose between right and wrong.

Some jinn are evil, while some jinn are good. Most of the jinn are bad because of their fiery, hot tempered nature. Jinn are not demons. The good jinn pray to Allah (swt)(51:56). Some good jinn visited the Prophet (S) and listened to the recitation of the Quran (46:29, 72:1). They like the recitation so much that they became Muslims. Then these Muslim jinn asked their friends and families to become Muslim (46:30).

Iblis was a bad jinn (18:50). Because he was bad, he is also mentioned as Shaitan. He was very proud and refused to obey orders from Allah (swt). When Allah (swt) created Adam (A), Iblis refused to submit to humans. He took permission from Allah (swt) so that he could confuse the people. But Shaitan cannot confuse the true believers.

The bad jinn do not try to scare us. They talk very nicely to us (6:113). They ask us to do bad things. We would not do bad things if they scare us. Therefore, the bad jinn and shaitan always whisper to us with sweet words. They make us believe that bad things are good for us and that good things are boring. We should remain careful from both jinn and men who give us bad advice (16:6).

Some jinn are useful to men. Sulaiman (A) had many jinn who worked for him (34:12). He used them to build his palaces and made them dive in the sea to get pearls.

Words that I learned today:

Jinn ~ Demon ~ Recitation ~ Submit

Homework-Lesson 16

1. True or False (write T for True, or F for False)1.

- ⊗ _____ Jinn are always bad.
- ⊗ _____ Jinn run away when we read the Qur'an.
- ⊗ _____ Some jinn tell us to do bad things.
- ⊗ _____ Iblis was an angel.

2. Circle the correct choice.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| ⊗ Jinn are made out of | Fire / rocks. |
| ⊗ A good jinn can be | a Muslim / an angel. |
| ⊗ Jinn may talk in a | scary voice / nice voice. |
| ⊗ Good jinn worked for | Sulaiman (A) / Pharaoh. |

3. Write the name of one jinn that you learned in lesson.

Muslims in North America

Lesson 17

Objective of the Lesson:

The students will learn about Muslims in North America – starting from the earliest history of settlement. The lesson gives a basic understanding of where they came from and when they came here.



There are about 1.4 billion Muslims in the world.

In North America alone there are about 8 million Muslims.

About 6 million of them are in the USA and the rest are in Canada and Mexico. Compared to the total Muslim population in the world only a small fraction live in North America.

Today North American Muslims can be divided in three categories. The first category is the **immigrant** Muslims. They are the Muslims who were born in another country but came to live here. They are now the largest category of Muslims in North America.

The second category is the Muslims that were born in North America. They were born in Muslim families.

The third category of Muslims is **reverts**. They grew up in another religion but later came back to Islam. In Islam we believe every person is born Muslim.

Most of the immigrant Muslims came here to find better opportunity and better education. Through their efforts many local people accepted Islam. Most of the early reverts in the USA were African American people. Islam gave them respect, fair treatment, equality that other religions did not provide. One famous African American Muslim was **Malcolm X**. the heavyweight boxing champion **Muhammad Ali** was a Christian, but later reverted to Islam.

In recent years Muslims started coming to North America in the early 1900's. But long before that Muslims from Africa came to the USA. They were mostly brought as slaves. When Columbus came to America, his crew had some Muslim sailors. Soon after Columbus discovered America, Muslims from Spain and Portugal started coming to North America. Some reports say that before Columbus reached America, Muslim sailors helped many Spanish and Portuguese to come to America.

It is also reported that long before Columbus, Muslim sailors from north of Africa routinely came to America. They came from Morocco and other North African countries. When Columbus "discovered" America, he was surprised to find that many places in America had Arabic names. How did it happen? Through the Muslim sailors who came before Columbus.

When the Muslims began arriving in the early 1900's, they made sure masjids are established. Masjids or mosques give Muslims an identity and help them build Islamic brotherhoods.

Words that I learned today:

Immigrant ~ Reverts ~ Malcolm X ~ Columbus

Homework-Lesson 17

1. When Muslims came to North America, which community mostly reverted to Islam?
-

2. Write T for true and F for False.

- ⌀ _____ Muslims came to North America long before Columbus.
- ⌀ _____ Muslims began to come to North America only in 1990.
- ⌀ _____ Malcolm X was a heavyweight boxing champion.
- ⌀ _____ During the time of Columbus, most of the Muslims came to North America from India.
- ⌀ _____ The largest categories of Muslims in America are the immigrants.

3. When did the Muslim sailors routinely come to North America?
-

4. Write a one page paper about who Malcolm X was, in terms of American and Islamic history.

Truthfulness: *An Important Quality for Muslims* Lesson 18

Objective of the Lesson:

In our everyday life we have to uphold truth at all cost. The Prophet (S) always encouraged people to uphold truth. This lesson discusses why truthfulness is an important quality we should aim for.

If we ask someone what they mean by truthfulness, the most common answer is to speak the truth. It is a correct answer, but it is not the complete answer. Truthfulness is the total character of a person. It

is an identifying mark of a Muslim. It shows what the person is outwardly and inwardly—in his speech, conduct, dealing with people. If you only speak the truth but do not develop truthfulness in your conduct and dealing with people, you cannot be perfect. Prophet Muhammad (S) always spoke truth, he never lied, and he showed truthfulness in his behavior.

Allah created the heavens and the earth with truth. He requires people to base their lives on truth, to speak the truth, to act with truth, and to believe in nothing but the truth. If we do not follow and live by truth, we will be in trouble. If we are truthful in life, we will receive great benefit on the Day of Judgment. Allah says that the most successful people



would be those who are truthful. For them, Allah has kept Paradise and Allah will be happy with them. (4:119)

The Prophet (S) was truthful. Even before Muhammad (S) became a prophet of Allah, people knew Him as a truthful person. People in Makkah called him **As-Sadiq** (truthful) and **Al-Amin** (trustworthy). They never heard him speak a single lie. Because of his truthful nature He earned the trust of the people. However, when the Qur'an was revealed, people did not listen to Muhammad (S) thinking that he was making up things. It did not take long when everybody was convinced of the truth. If Muhammad (S) had lied, Islam would not have spread.

Example from a Hadith. It is reported that a man came to Prophet Muhammad (S) and confessed that he was addicted to many bad things like theft, lying, drinking etc. he wanted to correct himself. He wanted the Prophet to tell him one bad habit that he should give up first. The Prophet (S) told him to give up lying. The man promised he would never tell a lie. During the night he was about to drink. Suddenly it occurred to him that if the Prophet (S) asked him what was he doing he would have to tell the truth or lie about it. But he could not lie. This thought made him stay away from drinking. Next he was going to steal in the darkness of the night. Again the thought of telling the Prophet (S) the truth or lie about it made him stop from stealing. Similarly he could not do any other sin for fear of lying about it. The next morning he went to the Prophet (S) and told him that he was able to stay away from all the sins simply avoiding lies.

Every prophet was truthful. Every prophet was truthful. The Qur'an mentioned Ibrahim was a truthful person. (19:41). His son Isma'il was a man of word, which means He always kept his word, He was truthful. (19:54). Another prophet by the name of Idris was also truthful. (19:56). Prophet Yusuf was truthful. (12:46). Maryam, mother of 'Isa was a truthful woman. (5:75). In fact, truthfulness was the main quality of every single

prophet. The Prophet gave Abu Bakr a title as-Siddiq which means the truthful. This title was given to him because Abu Bakr was a truthful person in his faith and in his dealings.

Practice being truthful. We cannot become truthful all of a sudden in one day. We have to practice truthfulness. We can start by making sure we speak the truth. Truth sometimes may bring hardship. But remember, if you are truthful, Allah will help you. Your hardships will go away. The Prophet (S) was always truthful even when he faced difficulties in life but he never compromised with the truth—that is he never mixed truth with falsehood. Very soon his difficulties were over and he continued to receive Allah’s blessings and reward.

Truthfulness is not just speaking the truth but behaving in a truthful manner. If someone trusted us not to spread a secret, we should keep the secret. If someone trusted us to keep an item safely, we should take care of it and return it when they want it. If we promise something we must keep it.

Truthfulness leads to forgiveness. If we are truthful we can expect forgiveness from Allah. Our truthfulness will benefit us on the Day of Judgement. By practicing truthfulness, a person becomes better in the sight of Allah. A truthful person is a righteous person. We must fear Allah and always tell the truth. If we lie it will create serious problems for us in the Hereafter. If we die without asking Allah’s forgiveness and we are recorded as liars, then we will have a terrible punishment in the Hereafter. We must try our best not to lie.

Reward of being truthfulness. The greatest reward for being truthful in life is forgiveness and paradise. In Surah Al-Ahzab Allah says for truthful men and truthful women He has prepared forgiveness and a great reward.

(33:35)

from hadith

It is related by Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud and Tirmidhi that the Prophet (S) said. “Maintain truthfulness, for truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to heaven. A man continues to maintain truthfulness until he is recorded in Allah’s book as truthful. Refrain from lying, because lying leads to blatant evil, and evil leads to the fire.

Homework Lesson 18

1. Which of the following choices is correct about the complete meaning of truthfulness?
 - a. It is only about telling truth.
 - b. It is about behaving in a truthful manner.
 - c. It is only about keeping trust of other people.
 - d. It is only about doing good works.

2. Read verse 19:41. It says something about the conduct of Prophet Ibrahim (A). What does the verse say about him?
-

3. When the truth comes, something happens and it always happens. Read verse 17:18 to answer what happens after the truth comes.
-

4. In verse 2:42 Allah says not to do something about the Truth. Read the verse and write what Allah tells us not to do with the truth.
-

5. Write two titles people lovingly gave to Muhammad (S) for speaking the truth.

a. _____

b. _____

Day of Judgment: *The Day of Ultimate Justice* Lesson 19

Objective of the Lesson.

The Day of Judgment is a reality from which none of us can escape. When will it happen and what happens on that Day? This lesson provides a short summary about the Day of Judgment.



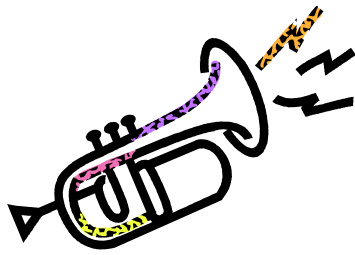
In this lesson we will study about the Day of Judgment. The Day of Judgment will happen on *yawm al-qiyamah*. The word *yawm* means “day” and *al-Qiyama* means “the resurrection.” Resurrection means to come back to life after death. On the Day of Judgment all the people will be either rewarded or punished by Allah according to their beliefs and deeds. Those who do good in this life will get reward during the Day of judgment and those who do wrong in this life will get punishment during the Day of Judgment.

Other names of the Day of Judgment: The Qur’an has mentioned the Day of Judgment by many other names. The day of resurrection is the main name. But it is also known of as the Awakening, the Hour, the Day of Account, the Day of Gathering, the Day of Distress, and the Day of Calculation. Each name indicates one special thing about the day.



When will it happen: The Day of Judgment will happen in the future. Only Allah knows when it will happen. We do not know the date and time of the Day. As Muslims we must believe in the Day of Judgment. Belief in the Day of Judgment is part of our Iman or faith. The Qur’an has talked about the Day of Judgment in many

surahs. It will happen when people are not at all prepared for it. It will



happen all of a sudden. When Allah will decide it to happen, He will tell an angel Israfil to blow a trumpet (6:73). He will blow three times and the Day of Judgment will begin.

Why the Day of Judgment: The main reason for the Day of Judgment is to do justice. Many times in this world a sinner is not punished in his lifetime. We also see a good believer suffers in poverty or other difficulties. Sometimes justice happens in this life but many times we cannot see how it happened. Sometimes, justice happens long after we die. All these are principles of Allah. The Day of Judgment is set so that absolute justice is done to each and everyone.

On that day the smalls of our good or bad work will be brought before us and we will be responsible for it. We will be judged based on each and every work. Nobody can escape from justice. On that day, justice will not be delayed or denied, but will be done with absolute fairness. Every good deed will get reward and every bad deed will get punishment.

Examples of good and bad work: The Day of Judgment is essential to keep balance in human conduct. Bad people must be punished and good people must be rewarded. Sometimes bad people escape human justice in this life because of their power and influence. But they deserve punishment. Fir'awn must be punished and Musa (A) must be rewarded. Fir'awn tortured thousands of Israelites and killed their male children. These people did not get justice in the world. Prophet Jesus (A) was tortured by his people and justice was not served. These people must face judgment. Many good people died without receiving justice in this life. They deserve justice and reward.

How are we going to be judged: In order to judge us correctly and

accurately our record has to be available. The record has to be accurate. In this life whatever we do or think is getting recorded with Allah. On the Day of Judgment He will bring out our record. It will be like a video of our every action. Allah says: *On the Day of Judgment we shall bring out for him a scroll, which he will see spread open. Read your record. You yourself are sufficient as a witness against you this Day* (17:13-14).

Who will give evidence. In any legal judgment we need witness. The judge will look at the witness and listen to their testimony. On the Day of Judgment Allah will produce the witness and make us hear the testimony against us. Everybody's activities are being maintained during his lifetime. It is a very accurate record. These records will be produced before us. We will not be able to deny it because it will be so clear to us. Our limbs, tongues and skin will bear witness against us.

What can we do now. The Day of Judgment is certain to happen. Nobody can escape it. But we can prepare ourselves to face the Day of Judgment. People who live a righteous life on the earth will have no fear on the Day of Judgment. The righteous people will be rewarded on the Day of Judgment. Only the sinners are going to be punished. Therefore we should prepare ourselves by doing good always. We should do our salat on time, pray to Allah, fast in the month of Ramadan, give charity, and do all types of good work that Allah likes. If we continue to be good people, in the Day of Judgment we will have no fear – we will be successful in the life to come after the judgment.

Homework-Lesson 19

1. What is the main purpose of the Day of Judgment?

2. From an English translation of the Qur'an, read Surah Al-An'am, verse 36.
On the Day of Judgment, what will happen to those people who are already dead?

3. What is not possible on the Day of Judgment? Circle the correct answer.

- a. Some people will escape from Judgment.
- b. Judgment will not be denied or delayed.
- c. Judgment will be absolutely fair.
- d. Every action will be accounted for.

4. In order to become successful on the Day of Judgment what can we do?

- a. We can study hard.
- b. We can start living a righteous life.
- c. We can follow the Qur'an and Sunnah.
- d. We can do small sins but not big ones.
- e. We can do good deeds.
- f. We can fast in the month of Ramadan

5. True or False?

- ⊗ ____ The Day of Judgment will come all of a sudden
- ⊗ ____ The Prophet will decide when the Day of Judgment will happen.
- ⊗ ____ Angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to begin the Day of Judgment
- ⊗ ____ Our limbs, tongues and skin will bear witness against us.

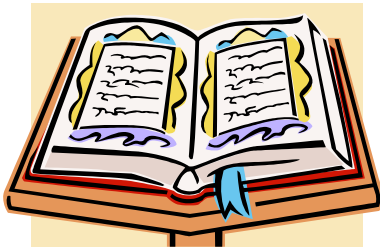
Objective of the Lesson.

Allah sent several divine books to the people in the past. In this lesson we will learn about the divine books. We will learn who the readers of the books are. What is our standing about these books? This lesson discusses the books of Allah and gives a short overview of the books.



Allah's greatest favor upon mankind is when He sent them guidance. If mankind had no guidance, they would have been totally lost and destroyed. Allah sent guidance to mankind through revealed books. These are not ordinary books that people write. Revealed Books are those that Allah sent through angel Jibril to selected prophets. The revealed books contain words of Allah. These books are also called Divine Books. The word divine means anything that God sends.

Allah says in the Qur'an that He sent books to all the prophets (6:89, 16:44, 35:25). Not all books were compiled and made into a formal book. For example, the divine guidance sent to prophet



Ibrahim was not collected in the form of a book. The Qur'an says these were **suhuf** or manuscripts (87:19). Many a time the divine guidance remained in people's memory for a while, but they did not write it down. When the prophets died, the divine guidance was slowly lost.

Four Books. The Qur'an has mentioned names of four revealed books. These are as follows.

- ⌘ Tawrat (Torah)
- ⌘ Zabur (Psalms)
- ⌘ Injil (Gospel)
- ⌘ Qur'an

The Tawrat was revealed to Musa (A), the Zabur to Dawud (A), the Injil to 'Isa (A), and the Qur'an to Muhammad (S). The first three books were for small groups of people, and for a limited time. The Qur'an is for the entire mankind of all the generations. Allah protects the content of the Qur'an from any kind of corruption.

Tawrat	Revealed to Musa (A)	More than 3,000 years ago
Zabur	Revealed to Dawud (A)	More than 2,900 years ago
Injil	Revealed to 'Isa (A)	Around 32 C.E., 1970 years ago
Qur'an	Revealed to Muhammad(S)	Between 610 C.E-632 C.E.

The Tawrat. The original Tawrat was revealed to Prophet Musa (A) more than three thousand years ago. It was revealed in Hebrew language. It was a book of guidance to Bani Isra'il or Children of Israel. They were followers of Prophet Musa (A). The Tawrat contained guidance, warning for bad deeds, clear explanations of many things and mercy of Allah. The Qur'an mentions the Tawrat more than any other revealed book. The original copy of the revelation was lost during the course of history. However, the religious leaders of the Children of Israel memorized it and later wrote it down. When they wrote it down, they forgot to include parts of the revelation and they added new parts that were not revealed by Allah.



The Zabur. The English name of Zabur is Psalms. Today Psalms is included in the Bible. The present form of Psalms is not the original Zabur revealed by Allah. The books of Psalms contain songs to worship and celebrate greatness of God. In the churches the Christians often sing passages from Psalms to glorify God.



The Injil. the Injil is the Arabic name of the revelation sent to

prophet 'Isa (A). The meaning of the word Injil is Gospel. Prophet 'Isa (A) came to confirm the original Tawrat and he also brought new revelation of Injil. Therefore, the followers of 'Isa read both the Tawrat and he Injil. Later when the Christians included the Tawrat, Zabur and Injil in the Bible.

The Injil mentioned in the Qur'an is not the same Bible read by the Christians. The Christians say Injil is the Gospel of the bible. The Gospel of the Christians is a compilation of several chapters or individual books. These compilations were made hundreds of years after 'Isa (A). The chapters or books inside the present day Gospel were written by Christian saints based on the teachings of Jesus (A).

The Qur'an. The Qur'an is the final revealed Book of Allah. The Qur'an



contains the words of Allah exactly as they were revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S). No word of the Qur'an was changed, modified or deleted. The Qur'an was preserved from the very beginning of its revelation, both in written form and in the

memory of the people. The position of the Qur'an is above all other revealed books of Allah. It is the complete and perfect message sent by Allah.

We may ask what would happen when a Christian or Jew adopts the Qur'an. They are rediscovering their faith in a correct and reliable form through the Qur'an. The Qur'an contains true and proper guidance for all people.

from **hadith**

It is narrated by "Abdullah" when the following verse was revealed: It is those who believe and confuse not their belief with wrong" (6:38), the companions of Allah's Apostle asked, "Who is amongst us who had not done injustice (wrong)? Allah revealed: "No doubt, joining others in worship with Allah is a great injustice (wrong) indeed." (31.13) (Bukhari)

Homework-Lesson 20

1. Which Divine book is the oldest in terms of when it was revealed?

- a. Injil
- b. Tawrat
- c. Zabur
- d. Qur'an

2. How many chapters did the original Tawrat contain?

3. What happened to the original copy of the Tawrat after its revelation?

4. What are the two major parts of the present day Bible?

5. Tawrat is included in one part of the Bible. What is that part? Mention the name of the part.

6. Using an English translation of the Qur'an, read the last verse of Surah 68, al-Qalam. Is the message of the Qur'an only for a few people?

Islamic Calendar

Muharram

Importance:

Important Dates:

Safar

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Rabi-al-Awwal

Importance:

Important Dates:

Rabi-al-Thani

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Jumadad-al Oola

Importance:

Important Dates:

Jumada-al-Thani

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Rajab

Importance:

Important Dates:

Sha'ban

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Ramadan

Importance:

Important Dates:

Shawwal (Eid-ul-Fitr)

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Dhul-Qi'dah

Importance:

Important Dates:

Dhul Hijja (Eid-ul-Adha)

Importance:

Important Dates:

Extra Notes:

Surahs

Surah Naas (Mankind): Holy Quran 114:1-6

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ①
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ② إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ③
الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَفِيِّ ④ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ ⑥ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. Qul 'a-'uuzu bi Rabbin Naas, | Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind |
| 3. Malikin-Naas, | The King of Mankind |
| 4. 'Illahin-Naas, | The God of mankind |
| 5. Min-sharriil Waswaasil khan Nass, | From the evil of the sneaking whisperer |
| 6. Allazii yuwas-wisu fii suduurin Naas, | Who whispered in the hearts of mankind |
| 7. Minal-Jinnati wan Naas. | Of the jinn, and of mankind |

Surah Falaq (The Daybreak): Holy Quran 113:1-5

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ①
مِنَ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ② وَمِنَ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ③
وَمِنَ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ④ وَمِنَ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑤

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| 1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. Qul 'a-'uuzu bi-Rabbil-Falaq, | Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak |
| 3. Min-sharri maa khalaq; | From the evil of that which He created; |
| 4. Wa min-sharri gaasiqin 'izaa waqab, | From the evil of the darkness when it is intense, |
| 5. Wa min-sharrin Naffaasaati fil 'uqad, | And from the evil of malignant witchcraft, |
| 6. Wa min-sharri haasidin 'izaa hasad. | And from the evil of the envier when he envieth. |

Surah Ikhlas (Purity): Holy Quran 112:1-4

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① ② اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

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|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Qul huwa Allahu ahadun | Say: He is Allah, the One and Only! |
| 3. | Allahu alssamadu | Allah, the Eternal, Absolute; |
| 4. | Lam yalid walam yooladu | He begets not nor is He begotten |
| 5. | Walam yakun lahu kufuwan ahadun | And there is none like unto Him |

Surah Masad (The Palm Fiber): Holy Quran 111:1-5

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ① مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ② سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ③

وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ④ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ⑤

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|----|---|---|
| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Tabbat yada abi lahabin watabb | Let the two hands of Abû Lahab perish, and
let he himself (also) perish! |
| 3. | Ma aghna anhu maluhu wama kasab | His wealth and what he has accomplished
shall avail him naught. |
| 4. | Sayasla naran thata lahab
leaping flames | He shall soon enter a Fire full of |
| 5. | Wa amratuhu hammalata alhatab
wood and | And his wife too, the carrier of fire
bearer of slanders and calumnies |

6. Fi jeediha hablun min massad Having round her neck a halter of twisted strands

Surah Nasr (The Help). Holy Quran 110:1-4

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

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|----|--|--|
| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Idha ja a nasr Ullahi wa-l-fathu | When Allah's succour and the triumph
cometh |
| 3. | Wa ra'ait an-nasa yadkhuluna
fi din-illahi afwaja | And thou seest mankind entering the religion
of Allah in troops |
| 4. | Fa-sabbih bi-hamdi Rabbi-ka | Then hymn the praises of thy Lord, and seek |
| 5. | wa-staghfir-hu Inna-hu
kana tawwaba | forgiveness of Him. Lo! He is ever ready to
show mercy. |

Surah Kafiroun (The Disbelievers). Holy Quran 109:1-6

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَتَّيِّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عَبِيدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عَبِيدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

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|----|---|---|
| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Qul ya ayyhua al-kafirun | Say, O you, those who reject faith |
| 3. | Laa abud maa ta'badun | I do not worship what you worship |
| 4. | Wa laa antum abidun maa a'bud | And you are not worshipers of what I
worship |
| 5. | Wa laa ana abidu maa abadtum
worship | And I will never worship what you |
| 6. | Wa laa antum abidun maa a'bud | And you are not worshipers of what I
worship |

7. Wa la kum diinukum wa lii diini To you, your religion, and to me, mine

Surah Kawthar (Abundance). Holy Quran 108:1-3

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَرِإِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

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| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Inna a 'taina ka-l-Kawthar
Abundance; | Lo! We have given thee |
| 3. | Fa salli li-Rabbi-ka wa-nhar
sacrifice. | So pray unto thy Lord, and |
| 4. | Inna shani' a-ka huwa-l-abtar
thou) who is | Lo! It is thy insulter (and not without posterity |

Surah Ma'un (Neighborly Kindness). Holy Quran 107:1-7

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا
يَحْضُرُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ
صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

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| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Araayta allathee yukaththibu bialddeeni
belieth | Hast thou observed him who religion ? |
| 3. | Fathalika allathee yaduAAAAu alyateema
orphan, | That is he who repelleth the |
| 4. | Wala yahuddu AAala taAAami almiskeeni
the | And urgeth not the feeding of needy. |
| 5. | (Fawaylun lilmusalleena | Ah, woe unto worshippers |

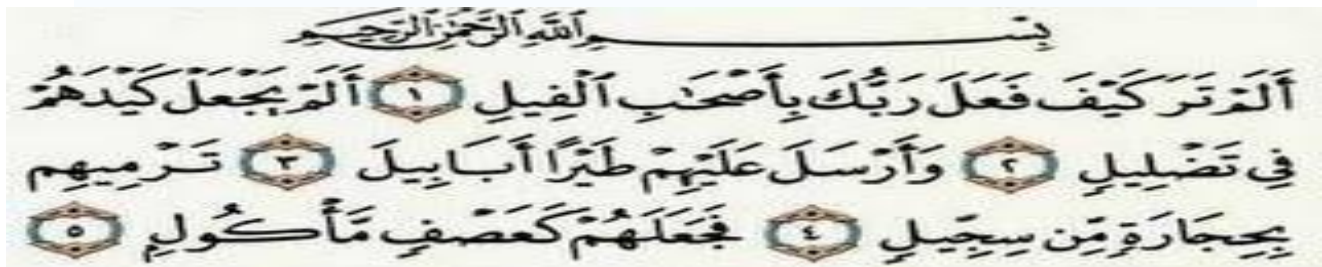
- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6. | Allatheena hum AAan salatihim sahoona | Who are heedless of their prayer; |
| 7. | Allatheena hum yuraona
worship) | Who would be seen (at |
| 8. | WayamnaAAoona almaAAoona | Yet refuse small kindnesses! |

Surah Quraysh (Quraysh): Holy Quran 106.1-4

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 لِإِيلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ ۝ (١) إِلَيْهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الْشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ۝ (٢) فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ
 هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ۝ (٣) الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ۝ (٤)

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| 1. | Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim | In the name of Allah, the Most
Beneficent, the Most Merciful |
| 2. | Li-eelafi qurayshin | For the taming of Quraysh |
| 3. | Eelafihim rihlata alshshita-iwaalssayfi | For their taming (We cause)
the caravans to set forth in
winter and summer |
| 4. | FalyaAAabudoo rabba hatha albayti | So let them worship the Lord
of this House |
| 5. | Allathee atAAamahum min jooAAain
waamanahum min khawfin | Who hath fed them against
hunger and hath made them
safe from fear |

Surah Fil (The Elephant): Holy Quran. 105:1-5



1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful
Seest thou not how thy Lord dealt with the Companions of the Elephant

2. Alam tara kayfa faAAala rabbuka
bi-a-s-*habi* alfeeli

Did He not make their treacherous plan go astray?
And He sent against them Flights of Birds.

3. Alam yajAAal kaydahum fee taAAleelin

Striking them with stones of baked clay.

4. Waarsala AAalayhim *ayran* ab*abeela*

Then did He make them like an empty field of stalks and straw, (of which the corn) has been eaten up.

5. Tarmeehim bi/*hij*aratin min sijjeelin

6. . FajaAAalahum kaAAa.sfin ma/koolin

Dua's

Dua' Before Sleeping

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَ أَحْيَا.

Transliteration: "Allahumma bismika amuutu wa ahyaa".

Translation: O Allah (SWT)! With your name I die and I live.

Dua' When Waking Up

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَ إِلَيْهِ
النُّشُورُ.

Transliteration: "Alhamdulillaahillazi ahyaanaa ba'da maa amaata-naa wa
ilaihinnushuur".

Translation: All praise to Allah (SWT), Who revived us to life after giving us death,
and to him we shall have to return.

Dua' in Thankfulness

يَا رَبِّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ كَمَا يَنْبَغِي لِجَلَالِ وَجْهِكَ وَ
عَظِيمِ سُلْطَانِكَ.

Transliteration: "Yaa rabbil laka! hamdu kama yanbaghii lijalaali wajhika, wa'aziimi
sultaanik."

Translation: O my Lord, all praises be to You as it should be due to Your Might and the Greatness of Your Power.

Dua' in appreciation of others Kindness

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا.

Transliteration: "Jazaakallaahu khairaa"

Translation: May Allah (SWT) return your kindness.

Dua' when sneezing

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Transliteration: Allhamdulillah

Translation: "All praise is for Allah".

When hearing someone sneeze

Say to the one who sneezes:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

Transliteration: Yar HamukAllah

Translation: "May Allah have mercy on you".

The person sneezing should then reply

يَهْدِيكُمْ اللَّهُ وَيُصْلِحْ بَالَكُمْ

Transliteration: Yah dee koo mullahu wa yasla balakum

Translation: "May Allah keep you on hidayat (guidance) and make proper your condition.

After Meals

:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Transliteration. AllHamdu lillahil-lathee at A'mana wa saqa na
wa gaA'la na minal muslimen

Translation. "All praise belongs to Allah, who fed us and
quenched our thirst and made us Muslims".

Before meals

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

Transliteration. Bismillah wa A'la Baraka tillah.

Transliteration. In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah I begin
(eating)".

Dua' When Leaving the House

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Transliteration. Bismillahi tawakalto a'lallahi wa la Houla wa la quwata illa
billa

Translation. "I depart with Allah's name, relying on Him. It is Allah who saves us
from sins with His guidance (the ability to do so)."

Dua' When entering ones home (check***)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
وَلِجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Transliteration. Allahumma inni as alooka khay ral mow le gee wa khayral
magh ra gee bismillah

Translation: "O Allah, I seek a good entry and a good exit. We take Allah's name to enter and to exit and rely on Him who is our Lord.

After this dua' greet the members of the household.

Dua" when entering the Masjid

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Transliteration: Allahumma aftahh lee abwaba rahmatik.

Translation: "O Allah, open the doors of mercy".

Ayat Al Kursi

الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ
فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ
إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ
بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَ
وَالْأَرْضُ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Transliteration: Allahu la ilaha illa Huwa, Al-Haiyul-Qaiyum La ta'khudhuhu sinatun wa la nawm, lahu ma fis-samawati wa ma fil-'ard Man dhal-ladhi yashfa'u 'indahu illa bi-idhnihi Ya'lamu ma baina aidihim wa ma khalfahum, wa la yuhituna bi shai'im-min 'ilmihi illa bima sha'a Wasi'a kursiyuhus-samawati wal ard, wa la ya'uduhu hifdhuhuma Wa Huwal 'Aliyul-Adheem

Translation: "Allah! There is no god but He – the Living, The Self-subsisting, Eternal. No slumber can seize Him Nor Sleep. His are all things In the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede In His presence except As he permitteth? He knoweth What (appeareth to His creatures As) Before or After or Behind them. Nor shall they compass Aught of his knowledge Except as He willeth. His throne doth extend Over the heavens And on earth, and He feeleth No fatigue in guarding And preserving them, For He is the

Most High. The Supreme (in glory)."
[Surah al-Baqarah 2: 255]

Dua' for After Wudu

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Transliteration. Ash-hadu Allaa Ilaaha Illaahu Wahdahu Laa Shareeka Lah, Wa Ash-hadu Anna Muhammadan 'Abduhu Wa Rasooluh. Allaahummaj-'alnee minat-Tawwaabeen Waj'alnee minal-Mutatahhireen.

Translation. I testify that there is no god except Allah; He is alone, He has no partner; and I (further) testify that Muhammad is indeed His servant and messenger. O Allah! Make me of those who are repentant and make me of those who are purified.

Dua" After Adhan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ اٰتِ سَيِّدَنَا مُحَمَّدًا
اِنَّ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَالْدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ وَاَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي
وَعَدْتَهُ وَاَرْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ط اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ.

Transliteration.

Allaahumma Rabba Haazihid Da'awatit Taam Mati Was Salaatil Qaiymati Aati Sayyedana Mohammada Nil Waseelata Wal Fadeelata Wad Darajatar Rafeea'ata Wab A's Hu Maqamam Mahmooda Nil Lazi Wa A't Tahoo War Zuqna Shafa A'tahu Yaomal Qiyamah. Innaka La Tukhliful Meea'ad.

Translation.

O' Allah! The Sovereign Lord of the ever-establishing prayer and of this perfect call, grant our leader Hadrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) "Al-Waseelah" (the loftiest position of intercession) and "Al-Fadeela" (the singular Fee excellence), and the highest rank and elevate him to "Maqaam-e-Mahmood" (an exclusively praise-worthy primacy reserved only for the Holy Prophet) and bless us with his intercession on the Doomsday. Undoubtedly, You do not do anything against Your promise.

Dua E-Qunoot

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَغِيْثُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَیْكَ وَنُشْنِيْ
عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ كُلَّهُ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَحْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ط
اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيْ وَنَسْجُدُ وَ اِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰی وَنَحْفِدُ
وَنَرْجُوْا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشٰی عَذَابَكَ اِنَّا عِذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ط

Transliteration.

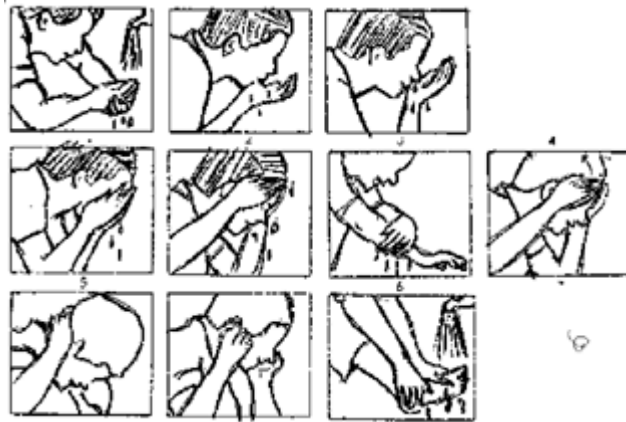
"ALLAHHUMMA INNA NASTAINOKA WANASTAGHFIRUKA WA NO MINO BIKI WA
NATAWAKKALO ALAIKA WA NUSNEE ALAIKAL KHAIRA KULLAHOO WA NASHKOROKA
WALA NAKFOROKA WA NAKHLAO WA NATROKO MAIYN YAF JOROK. ALLAHHUMMA
IYYA KANA BUDO WALAKA NUSALLEE WA NASJUDO WA ILAIKA NAS AA WA NAHFIDO
WA NARJOO RAHMATAKA WA NAKHSHA AZABAKA INNA AZABAKA BIL KUFFARE
MULHIQ"

Translation.

O' Allah! We implore You for help and beg forgiveness of You and believe in You and
rely on You and extol You and we are thankful to You and are not ungrateful to You
and we alienate and forsake him who disobeys You. O' Allah! You alone do we
worship and for You do we pray and prostrate and we betake to please You and
present ourselves for the service in Your cause and we hope for Your mercy and fear
Your chastisement. Undoubtedly, Your torment is going to overtake infidels.

Wudu

Before offering the prayer one must be in good shape and pure condition. It is necessary to wash the parts of the body which are generally exposed to dirt or dust or smog. This performance is called ABLUTION (Wudu') and is preferably carried out as follows:



1. Declare the intention that the act is for the purpose of worship and purity, start by saying Bismillah.
2. Wash the hands up to the wrists, three times.
3. Rinse out the mouth with water, three times, preferably with a brush whenever it is possible.
4. Cleanse the nostrils of the nose by sniffing water into them, three times.
5. Wash the whole face three times with both hands, if possible, from the top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and from ear to ear.
6. Wash the right arm three times up to the far end of the elbow, and then do the same with the left arm.
7. Wipe the whole head or any part of it with a wet hand, once.
8. Wipe the inner sides of the ears with the forefingers and their outer sides with the thumbs. This should be done with wet fingers.
9. Wash the two feet up to the ankles, three times, beginning with the right foot.

Du'a after Wudu

Transliteration: *Ash-hadu Allaa Ilaaha Illalaahu Wahdahu Laa Shareeka Lah, Wa Ash-hadu Anna Muhammadan 'Abduhu Wa Rasooluh. Allaahummaj- 'alnee minat-Tawwaabeen Waj'alnee minal-Mutatahhireen.*

Translation: I testify that there is no god except Allah; He is alone, He has no partner; and I (further) testify that Muhammad is indeed His servant and messenger. O Allah! Make me of those who are repentant and make me of those who are purified.

Nullification of the Ablution

The ablution becomes nullified by any of the following

1. Natural discharges, i.e., urine, stools, gas, etc...
2. The flow of blood or pus and the like from any part of the body;
3. Vomiting;
4. Falling asleep;
5. Losing one's reason by taking drugs or any intoxicating stuff

Adhan

The *Adhan* is an announcement of the prayer times and it is used to call Muslims to the prayers. The person who gives the *Adhan* is called the *Mu'adhin* (Caller). It is preferred that the *Mu'adhin* has a beautiful voice. While calling for prayer, he stands facing the *Qiblah* and raises his hands to his ears, and calls out:

"Allahu Akbar This means: (*Allah* is the Greatest)

الله أكبر

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الله أكبر

Ashhadu alla ilaha illallah

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

This means: (I bear witness that there is no god but Allah)

Ashhadu alla ilaha illallah

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

This means: (I bear witness that there is no god but Allah)

Ashhadu anna muhammadar rasulullah

أشهد أن محمدا رسول الله

This means: (I bear witness that Muhammad is Allah's messenger)

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أشهد أن محمدا رسول الله

This means: (I bear witness that Muhammad is Allah's messenger)

Hayya alas Salah This means: (Rush to prayer)

حي على الصلاة

Hayya alas Salah This means: (Rush to prayer)

حي على الصلاة

Hayya alal Falah This means: (Rush to success)

حي على الفلاح

Hayya alal Falah This means: (Rush to success)

حي على الفلاح

Allahu Akbar This means: (Allah is the Greatest)

الله أكبر

Allahu Akbar This means: (Allah is the Greatest)

الله أكبر

La ilaha illallah (There is no god but Allah)

لا إله إلا الله

The first *Adhan* for *Fajr Salah* should be shortly before *Fajr* time to help awaken the people. The following is added after "*Hayya alal Falah*":

"Assalatu khayrum minan naum"

الصلاة خير من النوم

This means: (Salah is better than sleep)

"Assalatu khayrum minan naum"

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However, there is no need for this addition in the second *Adhan*, which should be made at the beginning of *Fajr* time.

It is strongly recommended that whenever possible, Muslim males should offer their *Fard* (compulsory) prayers in congregation at the *Masjid* (mosque).

Du'a' After Adhan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ اَتِ سَيِّدَنَا مُحَمَّدًا
نِ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَالْدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةَ وَاَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي
وَعَدْتَهُ وَاَرْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ط اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ.

Transliteration.

Allaahumma Rabba Haazihid Da'awatit Taam Mati Was Salaatil Qaiymati Aati Sayyedana Mohammada Nil Waseelata Wal Fadeelata Wad Darajatar Rafeea'ata Wab A's Hu Maqamam Mahmooda Nil Lazi Wa A't Tahoo War Zuqna Shafa A'tahu Yaomal Qiyamah. Innaka La Tukhliful Meea'ad.

Translation.

O' Allah! The Sovereign Lord of the ever-establishing prayer and of this perfect call, grant our leader Hadrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) "Al-Waseelah" (the loftiest position of intercession) and "Al-Fadeela" (the singular Fee excellence), and the highest rank and elevate him to "Maqaam-e-Mahmood" (an exclusively praise-worthy primacy reserved only for the Holy Prophet) and bless us with his intercession on the Doomsday. Undoubtedly, You do not do anything against Your promise.

Iqamah

Iqamah is another call to prayer that is said just before the actual start of *Salah*. *Iqamah* is exactly like the *Adhan*, except that after "**Hayya alal Falah**" the following is added:

"**Qad qamatis Salah**" This means: **قد قامت الصلاة**
(The prayer has begun)

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Iqamah is said in a lower voice and much faster than the *Adhan*. It is also directed to the group that is already present for the prayer.

Having cleansed yourself by *Wudu*, you may proceed to perform *Salah*. *Wudu* is a ritual cleansing. Before you begin your *Salah*, however, you must make sure that you have a clean body, a clean place to pray, and that you are wearing clothing free of impurities. The minimum clothing required during *Salah* is:

A. For males: Any clothing that covers from the naval to the knees. It is preferable to cover the shoulders.

B. For females: Any clothing that covers all of the body (including the head) except the face, hands, and according to Imam Abu-Hanifah the toes and a portion of the front of the feet.

The way to offer *Salah* is:

1. Stand upright facing the direction of *Al-Ka'bah*. This position is called *Qiyaam* and the direction is called *Qiblah* in Arabic. The *Qiblah* in North America is towards the east with a slight angle towards the north.
2. Make *Niyyah* (intention) in your heart for the prayer you want to pray.
3. Raise your hands to your ears and say: "**Allahu Akbar.**" This means: (Allah is the Greatest). This is called *Takbiratul Ihram*



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4. Now place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downward to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the *Sujood* (prostration) and recite silently:



Transliteration:

"*Subhanaka allahumma wa bi hamdika wa tabara kasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka wa la ilaha ghairuka.*"

سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك، وتبارك اسمك، وتعالى جدك، ولا إله غيرك

Translation: "O Allah, how perfect You are and praise be to You. Blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty. There is no god but You." [Only recite this supplication, *Subhanaka*, at the beginning of the first *Rak'ah*]

Then recite silently: "*A'udhu billahi minash shaitanir rajim.*"

أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

This is called *Ta'awwudh*, and it means: "I seek shelter in Allah from the rejected Satan."

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Then recite: "*Bismillahir rahmanir rahim.*"

This is called *Tasbeeh* and it means: "I seek refuge in Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful."

5. After this, recite *Suratul Fatihah* (the opening chapter) of the Noble *Qur'an*:

>> الحمد لله رب العالمين، الرحمن الرحيم، مالك يوم الدين، إياك نعبد
> وإياك نستعين، اهدنا الصراط المستقيم، صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم غير المغضوب
عليهم ولا الضالين <

Transliteration: "Al hamdu lil lahi rabbil 'alamin. Arrahmanir rahim. Maliki yawmiddin. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim. Siratal ladhina an'amta'alaihim, ghairil maghdubi'alaihim wa lad dhallin. (Amin)"

Translation:

"All praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, the most Gracious, the most Merciful; Master of the Day of Judgment. You alone we worship, from You alone we seek help. Guide us along the straight path - the path of those whom You favored, not of those who earned Your anger or went astray."

6. Now recite any other passage from the Noble *Qur'an*.
For example:

> بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم <
> قل هو الله أحد، الله الصمد، لم يلد و لم يولد، و لم يكن له كفوا أحد <

Transliteration: "Bismillahir rahmanir rahim
Qul hu wal lahu ahad, allahus samad, lam yalid wa lam yulad, wa lam ya kul lahu kufuwan ahad."

Translation:

"In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful. Say, He is Allah, the One. Allah is Eternal and Absolute. He begets not, nor was He begotten. And there is none co-equal unto Him."

7. Now bow down saying: "*Allahu Akbar*" and place your hands on your knees and say silently: "*Subhana Rabbiyal*



Adhim." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called *Rukoo'*. Keep your head in line with your back, and look downward to the place of *Sujood*. (See step 9)

8. Stand up from the bowing position saying: "***Sami'Allahu liman hamidah***" (*Allah* hears those who praise Him) "***Rabbana lakal hamd.***" This means: (Our Lord, praise be to You).

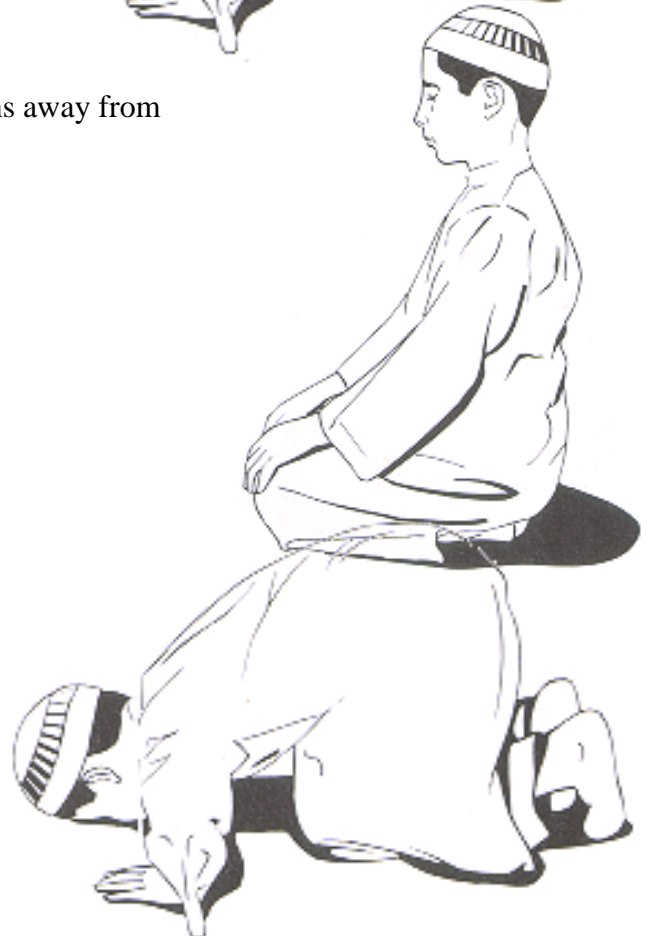


9. Prostrate on the floor saying: "***Allahu Akbar***" with your forehead, nose, palms of both hands, your knees, and toes all touching the floor. Then recite silently: "***Subhana Rabbiyal A'la.***"

(How Perfect is my Lord, the Highest) three times. This position is called *Sujood*. Keep your arms away from the sides of the body and the ground.

(How Perfect is my Lord, the Highest) three times. This position is called *Sujood*. Keep your arms away from the sides of the body and the ground.

10. Sit up on your knees as shown then repeat step 8.



11. This completes the first *Rak'ah* or unit of *Salah*. Now stand up for the second *Rak'ah* and perform it in the same way, except that you do not recite *Sana* at the beginning, and after the second *Sujood* (prostration) you sit on the left leg while keeping the right foot upright and put your right hand on the right thigh, with all fingers together in a fist except the index finger. Stick the index finger straight out. Put your left hand on the left thigh. Now recite *Tashahhud* silently:



التحيات لله والصلوات والطيبات، السلام عليك أيها
النبي ورحمة الله
وبركاته، السلام علينا و على عباد الله الصالحين، أشهد أن
لا إله إلا الله، وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله.

"*At-Tahiyyatu lillahi*
was- Salawatu wat-Tayyibatu.

This means: "Greetings, prayers and
goodness belong to Allah.

As-Salamu ' alaika
ayyuhannabiyyu
wa rahmatullahi
wa barakatuhu.

Peace be on you,
O Prophet
and the mercy of Allah
and His blessings.

Assalamu 'alaina wa'ala
ibadil-Lahis -Salihin
ash hadu al-La ilaha
il-Lal lahu
wa ash hadu anna
Muhammadan abduhu
wa rasuluhu."

Peace be on us and on
the righteous servants of Allah
I bear witness that
there is no god but Allah,
and bear witness that
Muhammad is His servant
and Messenger."

In a three-*Rak'ah Salah* (as in *Maghrib*) or a four-*Rak'ah Salah* (*Dhuhr*, *Asr*, and *Isha*) you stand up for the remaining *Rak'ah(s)* after you have done *Tashahhud*. For a two-*Rak'ah Salah* you remain seated after *Tashahhud* and then recite silently *The Darud Sharif*:

Darud

اللهم صل على محمد وعلى آل محمد، كما صليت على إبراهيم وعلى آل
إبراهيم، وبارك على محمد وعلى آل محمد، كما باركت على إبراهيم
وعلى آل إبراهيم، في العالمين إنك حميد مجيد.

Transliteration:

"Allahumma salli 'ala Muhammadin
Muhammad
Wa 'ala ali Muhammadin
Kama sallaita 'ala Ibrahima
wa 'ala ali Ibrahima
wa barik 'ala Muhammadin
wa 'ala ali Muhammadin
Kama barakta 'ala Ibrahima
Wa 'ala ali Ibrahima
Fil a'lamina Innaka
hamidun Majid."

Translation:

"O Allah, let Your mercy come upon
and the family of Muhammad
as You let it come upon Ibrahim
and the family of Ibrahim
O Allah, bless Muhammad
and the family of Muhammad
as You blessed Ibrahim
and the family of Ibrahim.
Truly You are
Praiseworthy and Glorious."

Then Recite either of the following Du'as:**Transliteration:**

Rabbij Aaalnee muqeemassalati wa min thurriyyatee rabbana wataqabbal duah. Rabbanagh firlee wali walidayya walil mu'mineena yawa yaqoomul hisab.

Translation:

40: "Oh my Lord! Make me one who performs As-Salat, and (also) from my offspring, our Lord! And accept my invocation.

41: "Our Lord! Forgive me and my parents, and (all) the believers on the Day when the reckoning will be established."

OR

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Transliteration:

Rabbana atina fid-dunya hasanah, wa fil- 'akhirati hasanah, wa qina ^adhaban-nar,

Translation:

"O our Lord, grant us in this life and in the Hereafter good things, and protect us from the torture of the Hellfire".

12. Now turn your face to the right saying:

"Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah" (peace and the mercy of Allah be on you) and then to the left repeating the same words.

